

# U. S. COLONY PLAN WINS

## EMBASSIES IN CAPITAL ONLY OASES IN LAND

### Polk by Proclamation Tells Nation When to Quit.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—With the state department's proclamation of national prohibition, signed today in the presence of William Jennings Bryan and the authors of the constitutional amendment, the battle of the drys and wets are transferred to other, though none the less interesting, fields.

The national anti-saloon league will launch at once a campaign for legislation by this congress to carry into effect war time prohibition next July, such legislation being assigned as a basis for drastic laws enforcing constitutional prohibition when it becomes effective Jan. 16, 1920.

The wets will divide their efforts between fighting this legislation and attacking the constitutionality of national prohibition, while accumulating as large a supply of liquor as is possible before the long period of aridity begins.

Rated by 45 States.

The proclamation was signed by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state, having been officially notified by more than thirty-six states that their legislatures had ratified the amendment, giving the necessary three-fourths vote.

In all, the amendment has been ratified by forty-five states, two taking favorable action today, but some of the states have not sent the official notification to the state department.

The two states which ratified the amendment today were New York and Vermont.

What Proclamation Says.

The proclamation signed by Mr. Polk quotes the joint resolution originally adopted by congress in which this amendment is made to the federal constitution:

"After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

The proclamation then gives the names of thirty-six states which have ratified the department of the ratification and declares the amendment to be effective.

Foreign Embassies Exempt.

Washingtonians who do not wish to mount the wagon are in a sadder plight than even those in other sections of the country, for the condition of bone dryness threatens to come to them within the month by virtue of a rider on the revenue bill prohibiting the importation of liquor for personal use into the District of Columbia. They are rushing about frantically ordering liquor shipments from Baltimore, which will ship the railroads for weeks.

Invitations to the embassies and legations here may become more popular than ever. International lawyers hold that the embassies and legations of foreign nations here cannot be demoralized by their liquor. They can import it and serve it, notwithstanding the constitution of the United States. Members of congress, especially the wets, by their official positions, are frequent guests of the various envoys of foreign nations.

Months of Grace Mirage.

Although, under the amendment, the United States does not become dry until Feb. 16, 1920, this apparent month of grace is illusory as a mirage in a desert.

The war is over but wartime prohibition is only beginning. Under the war prohibition act the country will be bone dry from July 1 next until after the demobilization of the army.

Inasmuch as there will be an American army of occupation in Europe for a year or more, as now contemplated by the war department, complete demobilization may not be effected until after constitutional prohibition becomes operative. Wartime prohibition thus would merge into constitutional prohibition.

But they are having their difficulties, for, at every turn, they find the desert stretching upon them. The distilling of whiskey ceased a year ago, and on Jan. 1 last the visible supply of spirits

## AMERICA GIVES RECOGNITION TO POLE REPUBLIC

### Lansing Sends Word to Paderewski as President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Recognition of the provisional government of Poland has been accorded by the American government, officials of the state department said today in making public a message which Secretary Lansing sent by direction of President Wilson to Ignace Jan Paderewski, the new Polish premier.

Mr. Lansing congratulated Mr. Paderewski upon becoming head of the Polish government and said the United States would be glad to enter into relations with the new Polish state as soon as possible.

Message from Wilson.

"The president of the United States," the message says, "directs me to extend to you as foreign minister and secretary of foreign affairs of the provisional Polish government its sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have assumed, and his earnest hope that the government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the republic of Poland."

"It is my privilege to extend to you at this time my personal greetings and officially to assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity to render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life, which will be in due accord with that spirit of friendliness which has in the past animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen."

## MEN'S CLOTHES ARE TO REVEAL THEIR FIGURES

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Form clothes will be the vogue during the present year. So decrees the National Association of Merchant Tailors, which is discussing styles in annual convention here.

All delegates emphasize the form fitting trend of the times. Some of them went so far as to suggest that mature gentlemen will need "stays" to get away with the newest things in masculine adornment.

According to the terms of the trade masculine styles for the ensuing twelve months are to be sprightly without ostentatiousness; dashing without verging on extremes; youthful in temperament and inspirational. In place of the inevitable summer flannels of the past men will wear recreational raiment, fashioned of silk, fine linens, and other delicate fabrics. Even the prosaic sack suit of business is to have a "swing" imparted to it by a high waist line and a long vent back.

But it is in sporty togethery that the styles are going to get the limit. Coats will be strapped and tabbed and plaited. Riding coats are to have flaring skirts, a back vent running to the high waist line, diagonal jetted pockets, and upon both sides with an additional outside pocket, neatly flapped, to carry change.

## TELLS WAR DEBT OF BIG NATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(Via Montreal.)—Sir Edward Holden, presiding at a meeting of the London Joint Stock City and Midland bank, estimated that the amount of the national debts of Great Britain, Germany and the United States at the end of the war would be respectively \$14,000,000,000, \$12,000,000,000, and \$12,000,000,000. The figure given for Germany does not include the debts of the various states.

## Pershing March Written by Da Pont Made Official

New York, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Alfred I. Du Pont, the millionaire powder manufacturer, has written and dedicated a military march to Gen. Pershing.

The composition is called "The American General" and the war department has just expressed its approval of the music by asking the composer to send copies to all the regimental bands of the American expeditionary forces.

It was also requested that the march be supplied to all the military posts and camps throughout this country.

# Monroe's Auto Confession a Hoax

## MURDER TALE WEIRD MYTH; PLOT ENTERS

### Crutches, Women, and ex-Convict Are Mixed in Romance.

After setting the Chicago police department by the ears for twenty-four hours with his "confession" that he killed Miss Josephine McDonald, James R. Monroe last night declared his whole story was a hoax.

In an entirely new tale which carried with it the same wealth of names, dates, and details that characterized his remarkable "confession" story, Monroe said he had served two terms in penitentiaries for criminal assault, that he did time for deserting from the United States army several years ago, that he deserted again recently from the American war forces, and that he is now wanted for the larceny of \$100 from an East St. Louis barber.

Monroe's latest story was told after hours of grilling on his "confession" in the office of State's Attorney Hoyne. His break came after first Assistant State's Attorney Michael Sullivan, assistant State's Attorney James O'Brien, Chief of Detectives James L. Mooney, Police Lieutenants Michael Hughes, and John Norton, and a dozen detective sergeants had questioned him closely about every detail of the killing of Miss McDonald.

"Confession" a Masterpiece.

Monroe sat through the long siege, which began immediately after his arrival in the city from Rock Island, where he made his preliminary confession, without the least apparent embarrassment. He gave names and dates of persons that he later admitted were fictitious without the batting of an eye. He smoked cigar after cigar during his original recital, but betrayed not the slightest sign of nervousness.

Only two phases of his story of his trip to Chicago and the killing lacked the convincing touches of the rest of his narrative. He could not explain satisfactorily how his "Dodge limousine" was brought to Chicago by an absolute stranger and he was weak in his description of the midnight sale scene which he set in Elgin.

Trapped by Sullivan.

It was Mr. Sullivan who wrecked the confession story on the shoals of facts. Mr. Sullivan left the examination room for a minute and held a hurried conversation with Chief Mooney and Lieut. Norton. He came back and shot this question at Monroe:

"Do you know Mrs. William R. Hicks of 2319 West Adams street?"

Monroe looked long at his questioner. After more than a minute of silence Mr. Sullivan said:

"Now, come on, Monroe, tell us about this. Do you know that woman?"

"Yes, sir, I do," he replied slowly.

"Did you wear crutches in her rooming house?"

"Yes, I did."

"Do you know a one armed man named James Gordon?"

"Why, yes."

Investigator for Lawyer.

"Who is he?"

"He is an investigator for Attorney Scott O. Cavett."

"How did you come to go out there?"

"Why, Gordon took me out there."

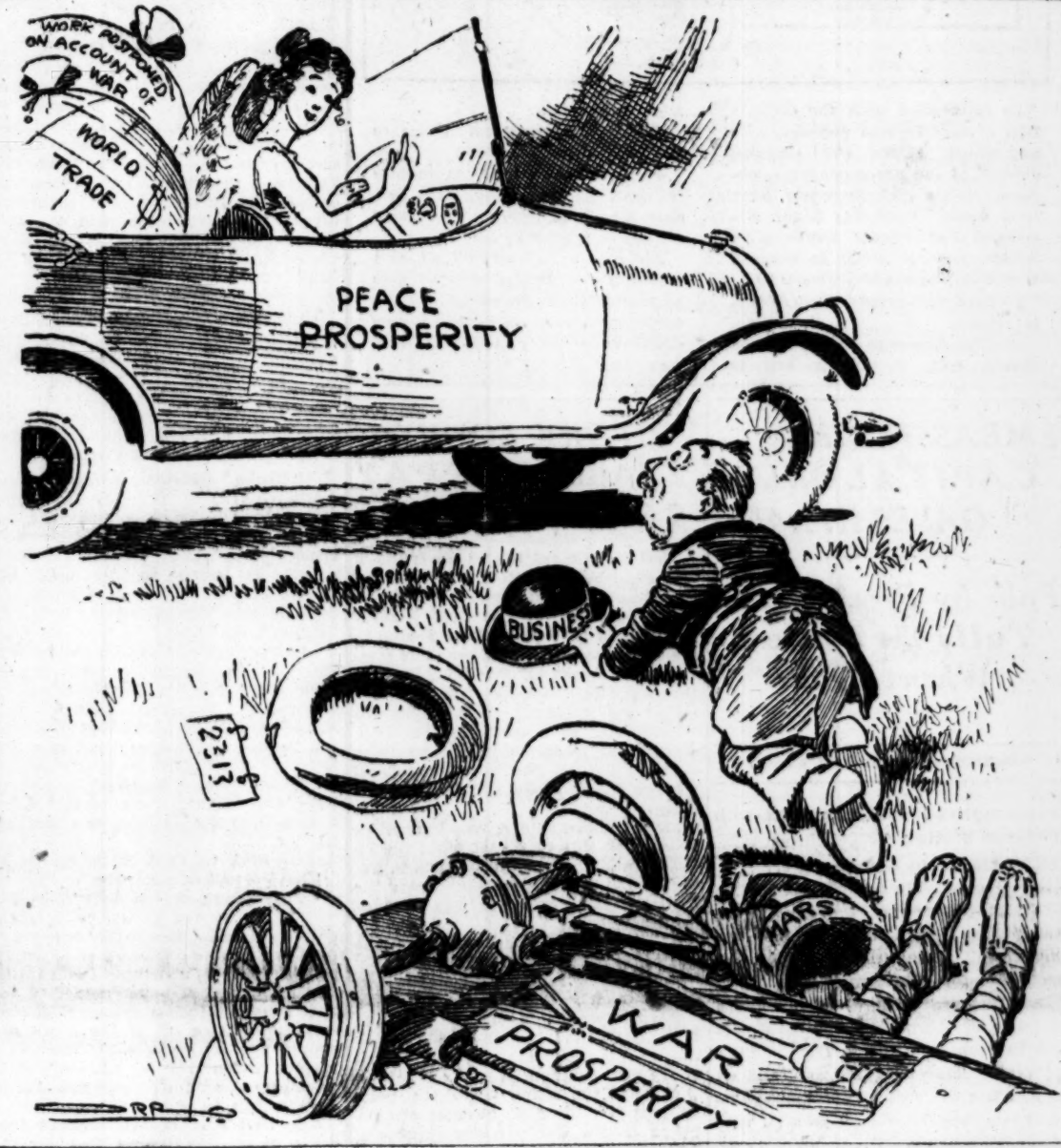
Then Monroe turned quiescent for a bit and did not answer questions. Asked why he didn't respond, he said he was trying to collect his thoughts. Finally he said:

"Let me tell you that sometimes I am not responsible for my actions. I'm mentally irresponsible."

"Now," said Mr. Sullivan, "is the story you have been telling about killing Miss McDonald with an automobile absolutely true?"

"It can't be," the man replied, and slumped in his chair. "It can't be. I imagine things."

## GIVING HIM A LIFT



## THE WEATHER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

Sunrise, 7:05 a. m.; sunset, 5:03 p. m. Moon rises, 6:33 a. m. Friday.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair Thursday and Friday; mild temperature Thursday, followed by somewhat colder Friday; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds Thursday, becoming variable by Friday.

Illinois—Fair Thursday and Friday; mild temperature Thursday, followed by somewhat colder Friday.

## TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

| MAXIMUM, 6 A. M.                   | MINIMUM, 6 A. M.                   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 a. m. 28 11 a. m. 33 7 p. m. 30  | 4 a. m. 27 Noon 33 8 p. m. 30      |
| 6 a. m. 26 1 p. m. 34 9 p. m. 30   | 8 a. m. 25 2 p. m. 34 10 p. m. 29  |
| 10 a. m. 26 3 p. m. 38 11 p. m. 29 | 12 a. m. 25 4 p. m. 38             |
| 2 a. m. 26 5 p. m. 40 1 a. m. 30   | 4 a. m. 25 6 p. m. 39 2 a. m. 30   |
| 6 a. m. 26 7 p. m. 38 3 a. m. 30   | 8 a. m. 25 8 p. m. 38 4 a. m. 30   |
| 10 a. m. 26 9 p. m. 38 5 a. m. 30  | 12 a. m. 25 10 p. m. 38 6 a. m. 30 |
| 2 a. m. 26 11 p. m. 38 7 a. m. 30  | 4 a. m. 25 12 a. m. 38 8 a. m. 30  |
| 6 a. m. 26 1 p. m. 38 9 a. m. 30   | 3 p. m. 38 10 a. m. 30             |

## SHIPPERS' ADVICE.

Prolet shipments originating in or passing through Chicago to reach destination by Friday night from temperatures as follows: North and northwest, 15 to 20 degrees; west, 30; south, 25 to 32; east, 32, or slightly below.

## HARRISON QUITS PARIS EN ROUTE FOR HOME CITY

Carter H. Harrison is on his way home.

He left Paris yesterday en route to a "port in France" whence he will sail in a day or two for New York.

The five time Chicago mayor was not expected to leave the other side of old Chicago until the latter part of February—or just in time to get back and get into the mayoralty fight as an independent starter after the primary.

Whether there is added significance to his deciding to return three weeks earlier than planned is not known. All his Chicago political friends know is that he is coming home right away.

If he runs as an independent, they were claiming last night, State's Attorney Hoyne will pull out of the field.

## \$90,000,000 for U.S. Roads; Jobs to Soldiers, Plan

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 29.—The house of the Washington legislature passed today a memorial to congress urging the passage of a proposed bill appropriating \$90,000,000 for road construction to provide employment for discharged soldiers and sailors.

## GIRL, DESERTED, ASKS WEDDING GOWN ASSHROUD

### Doctor's Fiancee Missing; Note Tells of Suicide.

The note she left reads: "Pardon me for taking leave in this manner, but there is nothing else for me to do. Life has become unbearable. If any mail comes open it to see you fit. My wedding dress I want for a shroud."

Miss Marie Fales of 2255 West Monroe street had told her friends that at high noon yesterday she was to become the bride of Dr. Henry H. Weger of 2402 West Van Buren street.

A pre-nuptial dinner was arranged for Tuesday night at the home of Jesse Warren, 2320 West Monroe street. The bride-to-be and guests were seated—but the bridegroom had not come. The minutes passed.

No Bridegroom Comes.

Finally there was a rap at the door. It was Dr. R. F. Hinman of 3801 West Harrison street, a friend and former college classmate of Dr. Weger.

"Dr. Weger has left town," he said. "He will be gone some time. I am to have charge of his practice during his absence."

The bride fainted, regained consciousness, became hysterical.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Warren said, she received the following letter from Dr. Weger:

"I hate to do this, but as the 29th approaches I can't go through with the arrangements as I had agreed. I hope that you, when you get calm, will see it is for the best. You realized the only reason I promised to marry you was because of your threats."

Search Is Vain.

Mr. Warren said Miss Fales left his home a few minutes after reading the letter. They found on the table the farewell notes. They searched all day yesterday, but found no trace of her.

A reporter for The Tribune, failing to get a response from Dr. Weger's telephone, telephoned Dr. Hinman last night. He said:

"I know little about the case. Dr. Weger came to me and told me he was leaving town for a brief rest."

## LATE NEWS BULLETINS

BELFAST, Jan. 30.—The strike committee ordered trainmen to resume work this afternoon to permit the unloading of coal from ships. This action was taken because the strikers began to feel the pinch of cold and the lack of gas for cooking. Otherwise idleness is virtually complete. Crowds in the streets were more dense than ever on Wednesday evening and there was much jostling, shouting, and singing. The streets were in absolute darkness except for the lights from cabs and lanterns carried by pedestrians. More stores were looted during the evening.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Disorders of an anti-Italian character must be repressed by the commander of the Italian warships anchored or cruising in the waters of Istria, Dalmatia, and Albania, according to an order issued by the minister of the navy. At the same time the minister ordered that the warships be kept in readiness to land parties for the repression of disorders and that careful watch be kept that no acts provocative of trouble occur of either side.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Polish commission provided for by the supreme council is planning to depart for Warsaw by way of Berne early in February. The Italian members, Gens. Montblanc and Rombl, will arrive in Paris Feb. 1. The British members are Gen. Louis Botha and Sir Esme W. Howard and the French representatives, Gen. Nisiel, who is now in Russia; G. Velten, the French consul general at Warsaw, who at present is at his post, and M. Noulens, former ambassador to Russia. These men, with Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U. S. A., and Prof. Robert H. Lord of Harvard university, complete the commission, which will assemble in a body here and proceed by special train to Warsaw.

## Two Men Identified as Robbers of Two Saloons

Ralph Besley, 23, 1351 Washington boulevard, and Sergt. Frank G. Sheridan, who said he was on a furlough from Camp Grant, were identified yesterday by two witnesses as the men who held them up Tuesday.

Sergt. Sheridan, who first gave the name of Charles McCarthy, 1448 West Jackson boulevard, wore an army shirt, but otherwise was in civilian clothes.

Lieut. M. Moore and Detective Sergeant Smith and McGrane, who arrested the men, called in Thomas Harris, saloonkeeper at 500 South Morgan street. He identified both as the robbers who took \$3 and a watch from his saloon on Jan. 25.

## Embargo by Great Britain on Imports

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—British import restrictions, covering many new commodities, will go into effect after March 1, according to announcement made by the American war trade board tonight, following notification from the consular general at London. Thereafter exporters of specified commodities can ship to Great Britain only under a special import license.

The war trade board tonight made this comment on the action of the British government:

"The reasons for such action are not hard to understand, nor do they require anything in the nature of justification. For over four years Great Britain has been subject to the shock and strain of a war, which not only required the sacrifice of life and immense human energy, but also necessitated the most stringent economic readjustment and the sacrifice of private business. It is not strange, therefore, that Great Britain should today wish to make every legitimate effort to keep her commercial and economic status from falling into chaos."

## Barred After March 1.

Commodities which may not be imported into Great Britain after March 1 without special licenses include machine tools and machinery for working in both metal and wood, stoves, manufactures of aluminum and wearing apparel not waterproofed, baskets and basket ware, metal baths, car tridgers, cement, fatty acids, fire extinguishers, guns, carbines and rifles, hats and hennets, lawn mowers, linen yarns and manufactures thereof, mats, matting, moos, oilcloths, perfumery and toilet preparations, photographic apparatus, pictures, prints, engravings and photographs, plated and gilt wares, revolvers and pistols, salt, sewing machines, manufactures of skins and furs, soaps, spectacles and eyeglasses not containing gold, time recording instruments of all kinds, and movements and parts thereof, wringers and mangles, weighing machines, scales, and balances of all descriptions, and vacuum cleaners.

## Some Bars Are Lifted.

Other commodities may be imported without special British import licenses until July 1, the announcement said, and restrictions on the importation of sirup, molasses, and other articles of like nature will be removed Feb. 24. Raw hides of all kinds also will be admitted.

On the list permitted until July 1 are works of arts, apples, bananas, casings, and sausage skins, cocoa, coffee, fruit from all sources, canned, bottled, or preserved, hides, wet and dry, vegetables, ivory, marble, onions, pineapples, rum, sugar cane, and tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.

## Ocean Rate War Begun.

An ocean rate war between British steamship companies and the United States shipping board may develop soon if British interests make good their reported intention to further cut rates between the United States and England. It is the intention of officials of the operating divisions of the shipping board to not only meet the forthcoming reduction but to cut under the British figures and to continue to do so if there should be successive reductions "until the British interests have had enough of the game."

This will doubtless necessitate the operation of American ships at a loss temporarily, officials of the shipping board admit, but they declare that it is necessary if American cargo carriers are to be kept on the ocean lanes.

According to reliable reports the British steamship interests have undertaken to make war on American ocean carriers against the desire of the British government. Officials of the British ministry of shipping, have expressed regrets at Washington regarding the impending "warfare."

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## BRITAIN BOWS TO MR. WILSON AFTER CONFAB

### Dominions Make Loud Protests in Vain.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British imperial war cabinet has accepted President Wilson's theory of internationalization as applied to the captured German colonies, notwithstanding energetic protests from the representatives of the dominions, says the Daily Mail's Paris correspondent.

"These protests," the correspondent says, "have been of the gravest character. The South African representatives believe acceptance will give the greatest encouragement to the rebels in South Africa, which it never has received during British administration. The Australian delegates fear that Australian public opinion will regard it as extremely unsatisfactory and inexplicable. The dominion representatives generally, though reluctant, are greatly perturbed."

## Two Instances Cited.

The Daily Mail cites Arabia and Mesopotamia as instances where possibly the inhabitants are capable of self-determination, and would have their wishes put into effect of the league of nations.

Regarding safeguards under which the mandates would administer the countries whose peoples are not ripe for self-determination, the Daily Mail says, President Wilson proposes that the safeguards shall be settled by the peace conference of the league of nations, they being varied according to local conditions.

## Like British Conception.

"President Wilson doubtless has before him," the correspondent continues, "the principles of the British colonial administration as those which the league must enforce by safeguards and the British view appears to be that under this system, while formal adhesion is given to President Wilson's theory, the right of government by mandatory power will not differ in effect from the British imperial conception."

"This view induced the imperial cabinet to accept President Wilson's plan, but an examination into the steps to be taken for putting it into effect already reveals the gravest difficulties."

"It involves three difficulties of paramount importance: first, who is to pay for the development of the territory; second, what rules regarding tariffs are to be observed; and third, are the mandates to be allowed to exclude people or capital they do not wish to enter?"

## Hopes for Revenue.

"President Wilson believes all this can be settled by separate consideration of the case of each territory. It even foresees the possibility of the league having revenue derived from constituent members which might be spent in developing lands which it would nominally own."

"French, Italian and British colonial opinion is that any system of international control always has proved a failure and always will, and that the only right of interference which the league ought to assume would be the right to call to account any power whose government is injurious to the interests of the inhabitants."

"The colonial delegates declare that public opinion in their countries is quite incapable of appreciating the idea that administration under President Wilson's scheme may under certain circumstances not differ materially from actual possession."

## REACH AN AGREEMENT.

BY RICHARD W. O'LEAHAN.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1919.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—[By wireless.]—As the result of a private meeting today between Gen. Smuts and Col. House, a virtual agreement was reached on the troublesome question involved in the insistence of Japan, Australia and New Zealand that the conference confirm the secret understanding reached between Great Britain and Japan for the disposition of the captured German colonial possessions. Premier Lloyd George spent most of the day endeavoring to persuade the British colonial ministers to recede from their position in favor of observing the secret agreement.

[Roughly, under this agreement, Australia was to receive New Guinea, New Zealand Samoa, and Japan Marshall and Caroline island groups.]

As a consequence of these conferences it is not so far beyond the bounds











## SHANK TESTIFIES TO GOOD FAITH IN SPEEDWAY DEAL

Says Same Policy Was Used in Other Building.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—George H. Shank of the Shank Construction company, contractors for the Speedway hospital, told the senate committee on public buildings and grounds today that he has done a "million dollars' worth of work for the war department on telephone orders" since the war began, and never had any trouble collecting his money. He gave that as his reason for going ahead with the Speedway project.

Senators France and Hardwick of the committee showed a desire to find out who was responsible for holding up the Speedway hospital after it had been approved by the surgeon general, the division of construction, the chief of operations and had been cleared by the war industries board.

They questioned Col. Clark Wright sharply on that subject without being able to elicit any information. Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, his assistant, C. William Hare, and possibly Secretary Baker will be called in a few days to answer this question.

Shank a Breezy Witness. Mr. Shank proved to be a breezy witness and his answers to questions frequently excited the committee to laughter. He had described the alleged visit to his office by J. Milton Trainer and Wallace Clark, at which the suggestion of a commission was supposed to have occurred. He could not remember what either Mr. Trainer or Mr. Clark had said relative to wanting a commission, and was positive that he had not mentioned the sum of \$100,000.

His testimony in this respect contradicted that of Jacob Newman, who told the committee that Mr. Hines had told him that Shank and his partner, Frank Foster, had "phoned him that Trainer had been to their office demanding the sum of \$100,000 be paid for a commission, and was positive that he had not mentioned the sum of \$100,000."

Shank told the committee that he had seen Trainer last November in a "Washington restaurant." "As I was passing his table on the way out, he stopped me and asked how I was getting on with the Speedway," he said. "I said I was all done and was going back to Chicago. He said he was going to find it out to pay better to go along right and to do things right and not to knock anyone."

Known Hopes Were Gone. "Do you think he knew your project had been turned down and that he understood what you meant when you said you were all done?" asked Mr. Bennett.

"Oh, sure he did. He knew I was (threw out) the committee," Shank said. "E. D. Adcock, counsel for Trainer, asked Shank whether he had read the charges against his client which appeared in this Chicago Tribune. "I don't read this Chicago Tribune but very little," replied Shank.

Senator France asked him why not. "Because I do not believe a d—n word they print," was his answer. "Shank related how he had made previous attempts to dispose of the Speedway property to the government for a warehouse for the signal corps, the Ordnance bureau, and the quartermaster's corps in January, 1918. Samuel H. Dodge, he said, represented him in that deal, which, however, had not been accepted by the government."

First Mention of Hospital. Shortly after the rejection of his first offer, he said, he was in Washington, and Maj. Magnusen said to him "You don't want to waste your time on a warehouse proposition at the Speedway. The government ought to have it for a big hospital."

Shank told the committee that Maj. Magnusen took him to see Col. King of the medical staff, who informed him that he had no appropriation for building hospitals.

That ended the second attempt to dispose of this property to the government, and the third effort was made when Albert D. W. Erskine brought the matter to the attention of Secretary of War Baker and, as he stated, secured the secretary's approval.

New York Man Appointed to Federal Office Here

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Chauncey P. Carter of Brooklyn will arrive in Chicago on Feb. 1 to take charge of the district office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the federal building, succeeding George W. Doonan.

## Keep Your Money at WORK

"Slacker money is like slacker men—a national burden." To force money into a state of slackerhood by sidetracking it into safe-deposit vaults and coffee cans is an economic crime.

You may open an account here with One Dollar or more.

Start Saving Now!

## Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS

\$16,400,000.00

We Allow 3% Per Annum on Savings Accounts

## MORE CHICAGO MEN REACH U. S.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—The following Chicago Blackhawks, members of the Three Hundred and Eleventh Ammunition train, reached this port today on the transport Zealandia:

Capt. Silas H. Reed.....529 W. Adams-st.  
Capt. Albert H. Durr.....529 W. Adams-st.  
Sergeant Charles Delik.....1187 W. 18th-st.  
Sergeant Ralph Norton.....1435 E. 67th-st.  
Sergeant J. A. Robinson.....1837 E. 71st-st.  
Sergeant Arthur Ozer.....4439 Indiana-av.  
Private Henry Trompeter.....215 E. 68th-st.  
Private Henry Trompeter.....2427 W. 34th-st.  
Private Wm. E. Walsh.....1343 E. 71st-st.  
Private Wm. Paschke.....4039 Archer-av.  
Private Clarence Chadwick.....7808 Saginaw-av.  
Private Samuel S. Bille.....2548 Princeton-av.  
Private Carl Levy.....303 E. 56th-st.  
Private Carl Levy.....3311 Walnut-st.  
Private Raym. E. Standerick.....737 E. 60th-st.  
Private Geo. J. Valiant.....9018 Lafayette-av.  
Private H. E. Clement.....129 N. Lockwood-av.  
Private J. B. Hogan.....4310 Greenwood-av.  
Private Osm. J. Ahorn.....Madison and Market  
Private Lester M. Price.....5912 South Park-av.  
Sergeant John H. Wierse.....143 E. 11th-st.  
Private Irving Kable.....3522 Culmet-av.  
Sergeant John M. Dougherty.....3312 S. Leavitt-st.  
Sergeant John H. Pruhaska.....4233 S. Artesian-av.  
Sergeant Lyman Thibault.....8556 Cottage-grv.  
Sergeant Jacob Cohen.....619 E. 50th-st.  
Sergeant J. A. Young.....4927 Prairie-av.  
Sergeant Daniel D. Washerman.....343 E. 50th-st.  
Sergeant Fred G. Wessel.....3000 Wraghead-wood-av.  
Sergeant Vincent P. Parro.....4419 Emerald-av.  
Private William Mulhally.....5013 S. Halsted-st.  
Sergeant Geo. E. Monahan.....4233 S. Halsted-st.  
Sergeant J. P. Yodanis.....3231 W. 23rd-st.  
Sergeant Charles R. Kowalk.....2204 W. 21st-st.  
Sergeant C. H. Lane.....13293 Union-av.  
Private Benoit F. Dombrou.....2137 W. 21st-st.  
Sergeant J. P. Yodanis.....3231 W. 23rd-st.  
Sergeant Samuel Yina.....3231 W. 23rd-st.  
Sergeant Geo. Schuler.....4741 Michigan-av.  
Sergeant J. A. Young.....4927 Prairie-av.  
Sergeant Vincent P. Parro.....4419 Emerald-av.  
Sergeant John M. Dougherty.....3312 S. Leavitt-st.  
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Private William Mulhally.....5013 S. Halsted-st.  
Sergeant Geo. E. Monahan.....4233 S. Halsted-st.  
Sergeant J. P. Yodanis.....3231 W. 23rd-st.  
Sergeant Charles R. Kowalk.....2204 W. 21st-st.  
Sergeant C. H. Lane.....13293 Union-av.  
Private Benoit F. Dombrou.....2137 W. 21st-st.  
Sergeant J. P. Yodanis.....3231 W. 23rd-st.  
Sergeant Samuel Yina.....3231 W. 23rd-st.  
Sergeant Geo. Schuler.....4741 Michigan-av.  
Sergeant J. A. Young.....4927 Prairie-av.  
Sergeant Vincent P. Parro.....4419 Emerald-av.  
Sergeant John M. Dougherty.....3312 S. Leavitt-st.  
Sergeant John H. Pruhaska.....4233 S. Artesian-av.  
Sergeant Lyman Thibault.....8556 Cottage-grv.  
Sergeant Jacob Cohen.....619 E. 50th-st.  
Sergeant J. A. Young.....4927 Prairie-av.  
Sergeant Daniel D. Washerman.....343 E. 50th-st.  
Sergeant Fred G. Wessel.....3000 Wraghead-wood-av.  
Sergeant Vincent P. Parro.....4419 Emerald-av.  
Private William Mulhally.....5013 S. Halsted-st.  
Sergeant Geo. E. Monahan.....4233 S. Halsted-st.  
Sergeant J. P. Yod



## MONROE CALLS MURDER TALE A WEIRD MYTH

Now Says He Is Ex-Convict; Crutches and Women Involved.

(Continued from first page.)

injured his spine jumping from a string of cars several weeks ago while in the employ of the railroad as a brakeman.

With him came Mrs. Jennie Crouse, a restaurant worker of Savanna. The pair stopped at Mrs. Hicks' rooming house.

He admitted that while Gordon and "Al" Cartwright, another investigator, were working up his damage suit evidence and he was running about the streets on crutches, he slipped down to the railroad offices and settled his claim for \$50.

He had intended to take Mrs. Crouse with him to Dubuque, Ia., he said, to get her 13 year old daughter. Instead he deserted Mrs. Crouse and left for Dubuque via Rockford, last Wednesday, the day before Miss McDonald was killed. He claims to have gone to Dubuque and then to Davenport and Rock Island. He sought the sheriff's office and made his confession of the killing in Rock Island after his money had become exhausted and he was driven to panhandling restaurants for food.

Partial to "Sweet Names."

Attorney Cavett, who was called to verify this part of his story, said he had been told by Gordon of Monroe's case, but had never talked to the prospective client. He said Gordon had called the man James Love. Monroe said he often went under the name of Love and Darling, because they were "sweet names."

At midnight, when Monroe had concluded his second story, the state's attorney's assistants and the police declared they didn't know what to believe.

"I'm satisfied that we'll send him over the road for something," Chief of Detectives Mooney said. "This free ride to Chicago will cost him something."

"He's the best I ever saw," Mr. Sullivan said, and Mr. O'Brien indicated a similar opinion of the crime rancier.

Police Not Yet Satisfied.

Two features of the evening made the police still hesitate about believing the confession. One was the fact that in his confession Monroe had talked about the blood around the woman's face, which he said when he lifted her unconscious body into his car. This fact had never been given publicity, but there was blood on her countenance, and its range tallied with the description of Monroe. The other fact was that Gordon said Monroe was a stockpin similar to that pin and near the place where the little woman's mangled body had been thrown alongside the Lake Shore drive.

"I'm going to call every witness of the crime to view this man tomorrow," Chief Mooney said. "I'm going to have Gordon take a look at that pin and, moreover, I'm going to give this bird the grilling of his life tomorrow."

While time was being wasted with the Monroe confession Chief Mooney's detectives ran down new facts which indicated that W. E. Winsauer, the chauffeur held as a suspect, was innocent of any knowledge of the killing and he was released.

Detectives on New Trail.

Detective Sergeants Frank J. Ryan and James H. Burke, who refused to give credence to the confession from the start, began a new line of search which last night promised new facts that may shed light on the identity of the murderer.

Monroe's eagerness to tell what he called his "straight story" was no more evident than had been his willingness to describe all the circumstances surrounding the automobile tragedy.

"But I want to be absolutely square with you," he said, "and I want to apologize for what I've done. I've done such nasty tricks before. I tell you straight, I'm wanted in East St. Louis for larceny—about \$90 or \$100 from a barber. You see, I took dinner in his shop on Christmas day while he was invited out to another place. Part of the money he left in his cash register and part of it was hidden in some cans in his clothes closet. That's the only crime I ever committed."

Tells of Prison Terms.

"Sure there was nothing else?" Mr. Sullivan interjected.

"Well, I'll tell you the whole story. I did a term in the Chester penitentiary for criminal attack. I was sent down from Springfield, and I did another term in Jefferson City, Mo., for the same crime in 1909."

"That's something like it," Mr. Sullivan said encouragingly. "Now let us have the whole history of your life. You told us you had been a theological student at Liberty, Mo. Was that right?"

"No, that was imagined, too. I'll

## RETRACTS STORY OF AUTO SLAYING

Monroe Says He Lied When He Confessed His Car Killed Miss McDonald; Detective Who Brought Him Here.



Thomas McFarland and James Monroe

tell you the whole thing. I was born in Macon, Mo., as I said, and I lived there until I was 8 years old. Then we moved to Rothville, Mo., and later to Marceline in the same state. I went to school there and finished high school. In 1898 I enlisted in the army and served through the Spanish-American war.

Reinlisted, Then Deserted.

"I was mustered out in 1899 and in March, 1900, I married the first time. My wife's maiden name was Sadie Shannon. I lived with her until 1901, when I enlisted in the army. I was sent to San Francisco and deserted after a year. I met my wife at Luray, Mo., and went to Keokuk, Ia., where I worked in the Burlington railroad yards."

"My wife and I had some trouble after I found out they were looking for me and I went and gave myself up. I served two and a half years as a prison prisoner and was discharged. Then I went back to Marceline and went to breaking on the Santa Fé railroad. Then I got drunk and got into my first bad trouble in Carrollton, Mo. I was charged with assault upon a woman and got two years at Jefferson City. I served eighteen months."

"O, I forgot to say that my first wife got a divorce and I had married a second time while working for the Santa Fé. When I left prison I went to St. Louis and worked for the Peters Shoe company at the trade I had learned in prison."

Trouble with Another Girl.

"I worked there until I got into trouble with the girl in Springfield. That was after a jag. I pleaded guilty to that charge and served twenty-one months at Chester. I got paroled to Alex Flannigan, an attorney of East St. Louis. Then I violated my parole and went to Cincinnati. I got malaria fever and finally gave myself up at Batavia, O. I was taken back and was operated on."

Rejected by Two Armies.

"Right after we declared war in 1917 I enlisted in the army. They sent me to Kansas City and a major doctor there found the hole in my head and I was discharged. I enlisted in the Canadian army then after I had said I

was born in Canada and went to Toronto, but they let me out because I got fainting spells from my head when I drilled hard."

Then I came back and went to Fort Worth, Tex., where I enlisted again in the United States army on Feb. 4, 1915. I stayed long enough to get promoted to corporal, then one day I got to drinking with a couple of other soldiers and left. I'm wanted for that now. I'll give you the truth straight from the shoulder."

Monroe then proceeded to admit he had never been a detective, as claimed in his confession story, that in reality he had been a railroad worker most of his life and that he had invented the names of two women whom he had originally stated he married.

Can't Explain Hoax.

"Now what made you invent the story of the confession that you say now is untrue?" asked Mr. Sullivan.

"If I know," Monroe replied with the frankness of smiles. "You know, I was broke. I was running around restaurants in Davenport and Rock Island and telling the managers I had forgotten my pocketbook at the hotel after I had filled up. I might not have told the story if the restaurants had held out. I was deathly afraid I would visit the same one twice."

He Can't Run Auto.

Just before Monroe was taken back to the detective bureau to be locked up for the night he was asked if he could run an automobile.

"Certainly not," he said.

In his elaborate confession story Monroe described his ride on the night he ran over and killed Miss McDonald in a way that brought absolute conviction to the minds of his hearers. Old time policemen declared his story of threading the streets to find a vacant

place to leave the body would convict any man before a jury.

He told in thrilling phrases of dodging a rushing taxi in Belmont avenue only to see suddenly that his fender held the slender body of a woman 45 or 50 years old.

"I stopped at once. I felt her pulse and listened for a heart beat. There was none," he said. "Then I picked her up and placed the body in the tonneau of the machine. I don't know what I thought. I was not frightened. I thought of the errand on Milwaukee avenue that had brought me to this place. I had lost the way. I had an idea I should take her to a hospital or a doctor, but I didn't see any place and I kept on driving."

"Then I reached the drive and saw the vacant spot covered with weeds. I carried the woman to the side of the road, twenty or thirty or forty feet away, and placed her tenderly on the ground. I thought she was dead. Then I drove to the west side, where I was to meet John Schwartz and pay him \$9.75 for the storage of my car. I met him, paid him, and got another drink at a saloon at Western avenue and Madison street."

Sold Car at 2:30 A. M.

"Then I drove back to the La Salle hotel and got the man and two women I was stopping with at the hotel and drove to Elgin. It was there I sold my car for \$700 to a red headed man. It was 2:30 o'clock in the morning when the sale was made."

Investigation by the police proved that neither Monroe nor any man or women companions of the names he gave stopped last week at the Hotel La Salle. No one in Elgin can be found who heard of any Dodge limousine with a party coming there last Thursday night, and other parts of the detailed confession also have been proved to be absolutely false.

Favors U. S. Supervision.

Mr. Wilson said he would favor proper government supervision but thought no additional legislation was necessary.

In favor of proper government supervision along the lines of the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture as applied to stockyards, and along the lines of the bureau of animal industry as applied to packing houses," Mr. Wilson said.

Anything beyond that, in my judgment, would have a reactionary effect," Mr. Wilson, declaring government owned branch houses and warehouses would not be successful. The profit would be successful. The profit on the basis of sales was 1.5 per cent.

Cudahy Statement Read.

Edward A. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing company, came to Washington expecting to testify, but on account of illness was unable to appear today as planned. In his absence, Thomas Crigh, attorney for the company, read a statement prepared by Mr. Cudahy in which he reviewed the history of his company, denied that it had entered into any combination with other packers since the injunction of 1902, and accused the federal trade commission of unfairness.

"As a business man I do not believe in government ownership," Mr. Cudahy's statement said. "Nor do I think it would be a success or as efficient with respect to the packing industry or of great benefit to the public as the present system, which has grown up as the result of individual initiative and experience."

Government regulation will result in nothing else than uncertainty and a lessening of credit. Certainly it is

## RAPS PACKERS' SALARIES AND STOCK SCHEMES

Sims Sees Them as Cause of Unrest; Wilson Defends Company.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Criticism of large salaries paid by corporations was expressed before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today by Representative Sims of Tennessee, the chairman, during the cross examination of Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago packer.

Mr. Wilson told of his salary of \$125,000 a year as president of Wilson & Company, and of the gift to him at the time of the reorganization of the company of \$1,500,000 worth of common stock, with the privilege of buying \$3,500,000 additional at one-tenth of its face value. Mr. Wilson's salary is the largest of any of the packers, that of Edward Morris being \$70,000; Louis F. Swift, \$50,000, and J. Ogden Armour, \$25,000.

The public looks with suspicion on these reorganization schemes of large companies and immense salaries," Mr. Sims said. "This leads to labor agitation and disquiet. I believe corporations ought to stop paying these enormous salaries."

Wilson Defends Salary.

Mr. Wilson defended his own salary which he said was the same as he received previously as president of Morris & company, after having worked his way up from the bottom.

Mr. Wilson called attention to the fact that his salary is not excessive when the salaries of the heads of other great industries are taken into consideration. He instanced Charles M. Schwab with a reputed salary of \$1,000,000 a year, and Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, whose salary as president of the Ford Motor company is \$150,000 a year.

The packer presented figures compiled by the food administration showing aggregate profits of the five leading packers during the first year of government control. For the year from Nov. 1, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1918, the average investment was \$714,187,204 and the total profits \$40,695,935, or 5.6 per cent on the investment. The sales amounted to \$2,400,000,000. The profit on the basis of sales was 1.5 per cent.

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## BRITISH FAVOR KEEPING YPRES AS WAR EXHIBIT

LONDON, Jan. 29.—[British Wireless Service.]—The decision of the Belgian government to maintain Ypres, the scene of several battles between the British and the Germans, in its present condition as a permanent memorial is endorsed heartily by British press and public opinion.

"Ypres will be a memorial," says the Westminster Gazette, "in which future generations may learn the horrors of war. There is nothing more impressive than the skeletons of its once wonderful buildings rising gaunt into the sky. In a sense, there are few things more beautiful. To patch it up would be impossible. Every one, therefore, will welcome the decision that the remains of the old city shall be left intact instead of being cleared away."

"The east abounds in the ruins of the last vestiges of once glorious civilizations which have been overthrown. Ypres will stand for centuries as a reminder that civilization itself cannot be overthrown and as a monument to a generation sacrificed in its defense."

not intended that something be done which might put the most food supply of the nation in a similar situation to that in which the railroads now are."

## SWIFT TESTIFIES

Speculative transactions in Swift stocks were inquired into today during the cross examination of Louis F. Swift before the senate agriculture committee by members of the committee and Francis J. Heney.

Senator Norris of Nebraska read a newspaper account to show there was a \$140,310,000 gain in market value in stocks of Swift & Co. Swift International, and Libby, McNell & Libby from November, 1917, to November, 1918.

"Swift & Co. didn't profit by the transaction, but the 25,000 stockholders," Mr. Swift said.

"But while you say Swift & Co.'s earnings showed a falling off last year," Senator Norris replied, "as a matter of fact the three Swift companies show an enormous increase in the opinion of stock buyers."

Mr. Swift testified that his family had owned only about 35 per cent of the company's stock for the last twenty years.

Probe in Western Company.

Mr. Heney charged that Swift & Co. on entering San Francisco, tried to force all other packers to accept their terms. As a result, he said, a price cutting war resulted, causing losses to the Western Meat company down to 1900, when an armistice was signed.

Mr. Swift said a change of management caused the change.

"Did you ever suggest that excessive earnings of the Western company could be concealed in the depreciation account?" asked Mr. Heney.

Mr. Swift said he was not a bookkeeper, and if any overcharges had been made it had been done by employees.

Heney Cites Letters.

Mr. Heney asked about a letter from Mr. Swift to J. L. Washburn, manager of the Western Meat company, asking that Swift be no longer elected president of the Western Meat company, "because of agitation about interlocking directors," and that the change be kept secret.

"You didn't want the public to know that Swift had given up the presidency of the Western company, did you?" asked Mr. Heney.

"No, I was afraid if it were known I had slid out it would affect our credit," Mr. Swift replied.

## LEWIS CHEERY, OTHER SENATORS SAD, OVER LABOR

Illinoisan Sees Bright Outlook; English Strikes Go On.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Prospect of industrial unemployment was discussed briefly today in the senate. Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Smoot of Utah, Republicans, were joined by Senator Thomas of Colorado in expressing apprehension, while Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, deplored their statements and those of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and others regarding probable depression.

Senator Lewis said the statements regarding labor conditions were "startling, wrong, and unjustified." Challenged by Senator Kenyon, Mr. Lewis conceded that temporary distress might ensue, but declared that the ultimate future of American industry was bright.

Post Predicts Prosperity.

While urging legislation providing temporary relief of the unemployment situation, Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, predicted before the senate education and labor committee today that a period of unequal prosperity with plenty of labor and remunerative wages would follow the readjustment period. He appeared in connection with hearings on the bill introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, appropriating \$100,000,000 for the prosecution of public work in order to meet the unemployment situation.

Textile Men Get Concession.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 29.—The American Woolen company will open its mills next Monday on a basis of forty-eight hours weekly, and, in the event more business warrants the working longer hours at times, will pay their employees at the rate of time and one-half.

This is the company's answer to its employees in Lawrence. At the same time the company refuses to pay the fifty-four hour wage for the shorter hours, but says it will give forty-eight hours pay for forty-eight hours work.

Fluctuates in Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The only amelioration in the strike situation has been a concession of a forty-eight hour week to all road and transport workers. The Nottingham miners' strike has been settled by the concession of the principal demands.

On the Clyde the situation has grown worse and at Glasgow thousands of strikers, after a mass meeting, paraded the streets and, after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the municipal electricians to join, sent a deputation to the lord provost warning him that unless he secured an answer to their demands that the government intervene in the dispute by Friday unconstitutional methods might be adopted for enforcing their demands.

The Belfast strike committee, which wields immense power, has taken upon itself, with the involuntary acquiescence of the civil authorities, some of the attributes of an "industrial soviet," a correspondent reports. The strike committee has taken upon itself, with the involuntary acquiescence of the civil authorities, some of the attributes of an "industrial soviet," a correspondent reports.

The coal miners of Fife, Scotland, today voted to return to work. The miners, who number 24,000, went on strike Tuesday.

Rioting in Belfast.

BELFAST, Jan. 29.—There was much rioting in the dark streets here last night. Many plate glass windows in stores were smashed and contents stolen. There was considerable window smashing throughout the city. The police frequently charged rioters with clubs.

## ORDERS INQUIRY INTO NEWBERRY CAMPAIGN FUND

Bitter Senate Fight Will Result from Ford Charge.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Democratic forces in the senate scored another success today in their effort to prevent the seating of Truman H. Newberry as senator from Michigan. The committee on contingent expenditures, by a party vote of 3 to 1, decided to make a favorable report on the Pomeroy resolution to investigate Henry Ford's charges of campaign extravagance against Mr. Newberry.

The resolution will be reported within a day or two and the Democrats will endeavor to force its immediate consideration.

Republicans who regard the measure as a Democratic attempt to retain control of the senate after March 4 will resist the adoption of the resolution and a stubborn floor fight is inevitable.

On behalf of Mr. Ford Alfred Lucking, attorney, today filed with the senate a brief reply to the charges of gross extravagance made against Mr. Ford by the Newberry forces several days ago.

Lucking Statement to Senate.

Following is Mr. Lucking's statement to the senate:

"My attention has been called to a communication to your honorable body signed 'Truman H. Newberry, by J. O. Murfin, his attorney-at-law and in fact,' in which are made charges of excessive and unlawful expenditures by or on behalf of Henry Ford."

"I beg to say, in an emphatic language as parliamentary rules will permit, that these charges and insinuations are false and they only furnish additional reasons why an immediate investigation should be ordered."

"No Money Was Used."

"No money or other thing of value was expended by Mr. Ford either in primary or election or no money was expended in his behalf in the primary. The expenditures made in the election were made by the nonpartisan Ford-for-senator committee and by the Democratic state central committee, both of which committees have reported in utmost detail, under the oaths of their respective treasurers, their expenditures, which were all lawful disbursements."

"We have the honor to again petition and request an immediate investigation by your honorable body."

Harry Mitchell

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from these very fabrics for which the other tailors are asking \$60 and \$70

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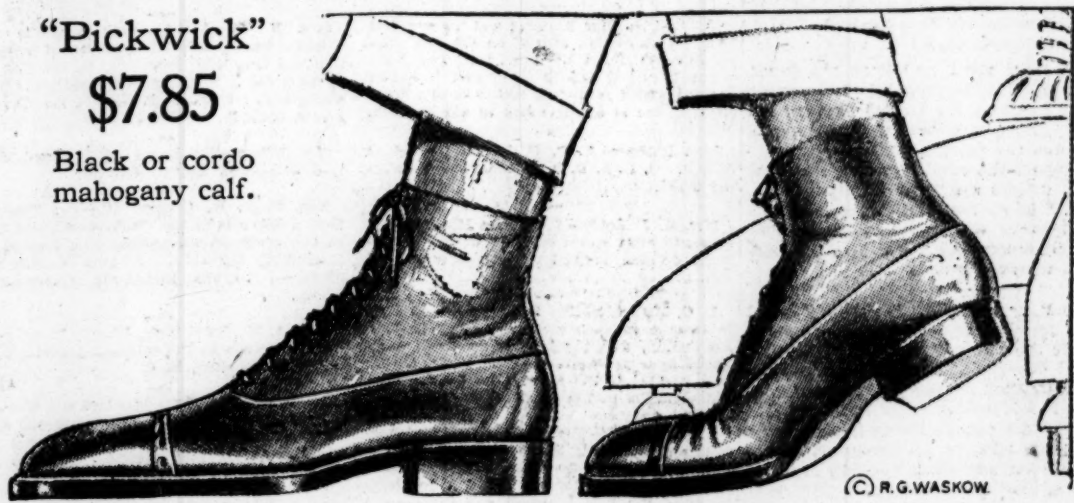
Extra Pants With Each Suit FREE

Come in now—and you'll get the greatest tailoring bargains you ever had.

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16-18 East Jackson Blvd.  
Between State and Wabash

What Does "Z" stand for?

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"Pickwick" \$7.85  
Black or cordo mahogany calf.

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At \$6.85 and \$7.85 we have a big lot of shoes here; every style, extreme or standard; every leather; every size. You'll be sure to find what will please you in every way. See our window display.

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Corner Dearborn and Van Buren Streets  
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Continuing the famous Love Letters of a Rookie—uproariously funny from first page to last.  
By Lieut. EDWARD STREETER.

## "THATS ME ALL OVER, MABLE"

With 25 full-page illustrations by Corp. Bill Brock  
Four Printings, totalling 200,000!

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# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

## THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Moderate Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

## JAPAN AND THE U. S. A. IN ASIA.

Japan's position in the far east is analogous to that of the United States in the west. The western hemisphere is the sphere of the United States. Asia is the sphere of Japan. National necessity, the necessity of well being, security, and development, demands that the United States retain control of affairs in the west. Necessity demands that the Japanese dominate their sphere in Asia.

The Japanese have not nearly so well asserted their Monroe doctrine in Asia as we have asserted our Monroe doctrine in the west. Because they could not so well assert it they had to fight a long and dangerous war with Russia.

They have had Russians on their flank, Germans, French, English, Dutch, and Americans. We put the French out of Mexico, have kept the English out and the Japanese out, but the Japanese have not been able to keep Europeans out of China, which has been Japan's Mexico.

They fought Russia to put Russia out and succeeded. They took advantage of the war to put Germany out and they succeeded. They took the Chinese possessions of the Germans and the Pacific islands of the Germans. They have been clearing their frontier of dangerous European neighbors by painful processes, by war.

We have kept our frontiers fairly well cleared without much fighting. The French went into Mexico when we were engaged in civil war. They got out of Mexico after we were clear of the civil war but had the army which the war had produced and trained.

Now Japan finds that the disposition of the land it took from Germany is a matter of concern in the peace conference. A secret treaty between Great Britain and Japan, designed to serve the purposes of both Japan and the British dominions, gives Germany islands south of the equator to Australia and German islands north to Japan.

The German islands north, some of them, lie between the Philippines and Hawaii. They are along the trade routes by which the United States communicates with the far east, with its own possessions in the Philippines.

If Japan retains these islands there is a possible menace to our line of communications. The Germans had the Marshall and Caroline Islands. It may be dangerous to American eastern interests to have Japan in these islands, using them as bases of operation. It may be more dangerous to try to deny Japan things required by her national security.

That may produce an explosion. The mere fact that Japan needs a thing and asks for a thing is not a reason for American opposition. We should feel far from happy if the condition in American waters were what it has been in Asiatic waters, with great European powers taking naval bases, ports, and great fields of operation close by us.

If the Caribbean islands were in the hands of Europeans and if Mexico and Central America were being partitioned and developed by foreign powers we should feel that a condition inimical to American security existed.

The Japanese feel the same way regarding Asiatic conditions and they will fight to get rid of the danger. They have done so twice. They will fight any other nation which threatens them or has possessions essential to their security—as soon as they are confident that they can fight successfully, as soon as opportunity delivers that other nation to them.

We want a fair deal in Asia. Our diplomacy has worked for a fair deal for China because a fair deal for China was a fair deal for the United States. But Japan also must have a fair deal or there will be trouble.

When a demand which states a Japanese interest in Asia is brought forward it is not good policy to oppose it instantly and finally on the ground that Japan must have nothing. We are one of the foreign nations in Asia. We have not been misbehaving ourselves there and are not likely to misbehave ourselves, but we are there. We are closer to Japan than we would want Japan to be to us.

## IMMIGRATION.

The United States has not yet digested all that it swallowed. It is a marvel that it has digested as well as it has. It took a chance of nationalistic cramps and convulsions, but with a land which really pleased the people coming to it, with institutions which they liked, opportunities which were better than they had known, a general standard of comfort higher than they had known, and a language which devoured them, it succeeded.

It took the Scandinavians, the Germans, some Chinese, the Scandinavians, a few Turks, a great many Irish, both north and south, some Armenians and Persians, a great mass of Slavs, Jugoslavs, and Slovenes, some Laplanders and a number of Finns, Magyars, Poles, a dash of French, many Canadians and a few English and Scotch, etc., etc., and has fairly well succeeded in shaling them up in the mixer and pouring out Americans.

It has been a real work. Opportunity is lessening in the United States. Adventure is going. We are getting down to established order. The Burnett bill prohibiting immigration for four years has been reported to the house of representatives. It would prohibit mass immigration. It would prohibit the digestive apparatus of this nation at a time when there may be a gorging of our national stomach.

We believe wise American nationalism would put up the bars. If we need more people, and if they want to come, it would be wise to let them in. If we do not need them, if they merely want to escape

from conditions in which they live, and thus throw another burden upon the digestive ability of the United States, we do not need them, and their right to enter asylum is less important than the right of the asylum to protect itself.

No other nation in the world ever undertook to nationalize so many people in so short a period. The true American type will be formed when the food for it has been put in the hopper, not while it is being put in. Immigration keeps us in the laboratory.

## A NATION ON STILTS.

War has left us far off the ground; prices are high, munitions manufacturers have run into a dead wall, and altogether there is a wide discrepancy between the solid values of peace and the inflated values of war.

This inflated value must be written off somehow. The food administration has proposed a bill appropriating \$1,250,000,000 to bring about a restoration of the grain market. The bill also confers, or rather, would confer, if passed, the right of conducting almost every human endeavor.

We believe there must be a readjustment of the grain market. We believe, too, that manufacturers should be reimbursed for the investments they have made in pursuance of governmental requests for manufactured products—investments which now are wasted, there being no need for the products. Taking it by and large, the farmer would seem to have the best of the bargain. He has been guaranteed \$2.26 a bushel for wheat during 1919. In spite of the fact that the war is over and there is an immense store of wheat, but the manufacturer was not guaranteed against loss in the event of the war's end; indeed, his very contracts are largely valueless.

However, the farmer did put all his available land into wheat, did increase production of grains by 1,000,000,000 bushels, and was not responsible for an unexpected peace which made his efforts less necessary. And in spite of the fact that there is peace, a surplus of wheat, and a guaranteed price of \$2.26, the farmer was and is prepared to raise wheat. Furthermore, in prospect of this guaranteed high price, the farmer will, in all probability, raise all the wheat he can.

The more wheat the farmer raises under these circumstances, which are obviously not beneficial to the consumer, the greater will be the sum the government must expend in writing off the false or stilted value. If wheat falls to \$1 a bushel and still is the price fixed by supply and demand, it follows that \$1.26 must be paid to the farmer for each bushel. And thus, for each bushel the farmer produces above his normal crop, he is collecting from the public treasury.

But the fact that the government stands so beholden to the farmer does not argue that the food administration should be granted unlimited power of regulation. As Senator Gore explains, "it would permit the food administration to control the price and the market of everything that man or beast eats."

The writing off of a government guarantee is one thing, and there seems no valid reason why it should not be done. But it is doubtful if there grows out of this obligation a reason for a law that will give the food administration control of grain exchanges, all marketing, railroad and steamship facilities, millers and elevator men, and, in short, every agency contributing to the victualing of the nation.

Members of the senate and house both are peering into the surprising contents of the bill with no inconsiderable astonishment. Its passage, it would appear from first reading, binds hand and foot every American industry. No war measure, however repellent, was as broad in scope and autocratic in authority. It would be like drowning a man to cure him of a sore toe.

If congress wants to take some action to keep its agreement with the farmers, that is one thing; but it is quite another to legislate on the whole gamut of human conduct to achieve that one object.

## WIRE SERVICE THE ESSENTIAL.

We hope that congress will not lose sight of the fact, in its discussions of the telegraph lines, that chiefly important is service to the public.

It may be important that the lines be turned back to the owners on Dec. 29, or that they be kept by the government for two years more, or that they be determined that government control or government ownership for all time is the necessary legislation. But none of these things is worth a whop if the interests of the people suffer by reason of confused rates and inadequate service.

There are many instances of persons arriving at a given destination in advance of a telegram announcing this very occasion. The people are not anxious to pay for this kind of service. Telegraph offices have lost, in some instances, the keen whetted instinct for business that once distinguished the competitive service. Autocratic control of telegraph may mean a lot of things that need not be enumerated here.

We do not suggest that there have not been some betterments introduced by the government. Nor do we believe that private control was utterly devoid of unpleasantness. In respect of service the wires are related to the railroads. We urge that, whatever the course of the future operation of telegraphs, the advantages inherent in unification of service be maintained.

## Editorial of the Day

### NEW DRY LITERATURE.

The old poets sang of love, wine, and beer. The modern writers have introduced whisky and soda, highballs, cocktails, and the like into literature. The dramatist frequently makes a tipsy man or woman his chief character. Byron pleaded for "wine and women and mirth and laughter, sermons and soda water the day after," thereby illustrating his own experience. Goldsmith loved old books, old friends, old wine. Pope spoke of inflaming wine as pernicious to mankind. Douglas Jerrold thought small beer was a questionable superfluity. Lady Montagu sang to the effect that "we meet, with champagne and a chicken, at last."

The old friends, old wine, and such, are passing. There has been the dawning of a new day and the nation is dry. Another generation will know comparatively little of intoxicating liquor. The saloon will be a memory, and the "blind tiger" will be a slang phrase of a past age. The dramatists will not portray intoxicated individuals, because they will have no counterpart in real life. The new poets will not sing of nut brown ale and ruddy wine. Something else besides whisky and soda will have to be introduced by the novelists and short story writers to break the monotony of dialogue. Perhaps, after all, we shall reach that era of which Jonson sang—a wet thought expressed in a dry manner.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,  
And I will drink with mine;  
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,  
And I'll not look for wine.

### WHAT HE WANTED!

The hater wanted more territory, so we gave him hell.—The Bayonet (Camp Lee, Virginia.)

## SEEMING INNOCENTS ABROAD

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The president in one of his daily drives through Paris with Mrs. Wilson is a study in equanimity. No anxious lines are visible on his smiling face as he drives in an open car along the spacious roadways, lifting his hat now and then in answer to cheers from the few who recognize him. Though envied by all the cars of a still troubled world, he appears as placid as a summer sea.

Yesterday from a neighboring taxi we saw him pass the hulking colonnade of the Invalides under which Napoleon sleeps and speak to Mrs. Wilson of it. The Eiffel Tower, that grotesque extravaganza of architecture, engaged their attention a moment later, and they paused and looked up at it, the president pointing after the fashion of a tourist. They stopped for a moment before the Pantheon, where Voltaire and Rousseau are dead and from whose steps Gambetta declared the third republic. Hard by was the place where Robespierre was taught the "atrocities of the ancients" and Danton laid his new schemes of government. But no evidence was there in the president's demeanor that he was depressed by the times in which he finds himself, confronting as many of history's riddles and inconsistencies as any man since this neighborhood was a cluster of Gaulish huts.

On this particular drive the president and Mrs. Wilson were also having for a secret service detective and their chauffeur. They looked so much like distinguished tourists that you almost expected to see them consulting a red Baedeker, a volume which now is anathema in Paris. From feeling glances they were not at all the first ones, as likely as not it will next manifest itself in a canine on the upper right side.

Primarily, it is not a suppurative process. But suppurative of the infected gums is a prominent symptom. The start-up point is not tartar on the teeth or deposits on the roots below the gum margin. But in a well developed case of pyorrhea such deposits are much in evidence and no case of pyorrhea can be cured without cleaning of the teeth and their roots as an early stage in treatment.

The daily conferences between the peace delegation and the Washington correspondents in one of the Hotel de Ville's salons are not without their interesting angles. Each morning, more or less promptly at 11 o'clock, the penmen, gathered in the corridors, are summoned to the presence by stately doorguards, and they arrange themselves in a half circle at the end of the room.

The four American diplomats are already there. At the right of the line is the inscrutable Col. House, who invariably leans against a yellow and crimson table with his hands in the pockets of his black business suit. Next to him is Mr. Lansing, who always refers questions regarding the president to Col. House, adjoins "the morganatic secretary of state." He wears what is known as a feeble moving attire—braided long coat and waistcoat and the only polished shoes I have seen in France. A friendly forbearance is the premier's attitude as he passes the buck to the colonel.

Henry White is next, also formally dressed and in department just this side of the pompous. His aspect is that of a bored lion in a zoo, gazing out upon the wondering school children who surround him. On the left end of the line is Mr. B. H. Bliss, who is silent. His drooping, gray mustaches are like those of a venerable walrus, and he seems to be thinking, as the others do, of luncheon engagements.

To an impudent barbarian in diplomacy they appear now like majestic specimens in a menagerie, and again like a quartet about to embark upon the wondrous school children who surround him. The correspondents are respectful though not reverent. One of them, however, the opinion of his fellows in general, said: "For that kind of a commission it's rather a good commission."

The press men first complain about the cable service, and the censorship, and the lack of information; and the president's aloofness. Mr. Lansing smilingly greives with them. He tells them that they are an essential part of the peace of Versailles—that it is upon them that the people depend for knowledge of its progress. But what, says he, can he do? He turns to Col. House as he infers his helplessness. No hope is reflected in the colonel's cryptic and impassive physiognomy, and the conference adjourns with an admission from the secretary of state that the interview is secret and confidential.

During my futile visits to the conclave I have heard nothing imparted to the press that could not with impunity be told to the world. The most important news item I got was in answer to a frequent inquiry from Col. S. S. McClure, who is the chief interlocutor.

"By what title, Mr. Secretary, will you be addressed in the conference?" the colonel wanted to know.

The secretary said he was not sure, but that he hoped he would be called Mr. Lansing.

After the first meeting of press and state, during which that and similarly grand matters were the issue, Sam Rhyne and other experienced historians sought the telephone and Mr. Hurley of the shipping board. "Take us home," they pleaded, and he did.

"It is a hospitable, useless, and flourishing function, typically American in a way, and it serves to provide the journalists with somewhere to go after breakfast."

## EUROPE HUNGRY FOR U.S. HCG

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Silt-tight and keep the great American hog alive is all the farmers of the great pork production regions of the United States need to do for Europe's demand is greater than America's present supply, plus the normal surplusage.

At present the food supply committee in Europe is an impartial observer. It got was in answer to a frequent inquiry from Col. S. S. McClure, who is the chief interlocutor.

Europe's demand for fats will undoubtedly equal if not exceed the supply. Inside information from diplomats and the food supply experts of Europe, says an impartial observer, points to the conclusion that within a short period Europe's consumption of pork products not only will greatly exceed America's normal surplus for export, but be large enough to absorb the entire American surplus, which at the end of December amounted roughly to about 800,000,000 pounds.

The supreme war council has to purchase for Germany 150,000,000 pounds of pork a month. The supreme war council has to purchase for France 150,000,000 pounds of pork a month. The supreme war council has to purchase for Italy 150,000,000 pounds of pork a month. The supreme war council has to purchase for Japan 150,000,000 pounds of pork a month. The supreme war council has to purchase for the United States 150,000,000 pounds of pork a month.

## How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and when stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1919: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

**PYORRHOEA.**  
REPLYING to a request to discuss receding gums, their cause, treatment and relation to pyorrhea, I may say that pyorrhea alveolaris cannot be completely covered in an article of 500 words. It was formerly known as Riggs' disease, which means that it was known long before it was understood. If this were the only reason for changing the name, however, we would still be calling it Riggs' disease.

Children lose their teeth because of decay. Adults lose theirs because of pyorrhea. Ask the next person you meet whom you know to be wearing a plate how he lost his teeth. The chance is that he will answer—pyorrhea.

There is no connection between pyorrhea and decay, for the former is just as liable to cause the loss of a good tooth as of a decayed one—in fact a little more so.

It is a disease of the gums. It generally starts around some one tooth and remains local for a considerable time. It usually spreads from the first one, and to the gums around other teeth, but not by contiguity of gums—for instance, having started around a lower second molar on the left side, instead of next to it on the right side, first one, and likely as not it will next manifest itself in a canine on the upper right side.

Primarily, it is not a suppurative process. But suppurative of the infected gums is a prominent symptom. The start-up point is not tartar on the teeth or deposits on the roots below the gum margin. But in a well developed case of pyorrhea such deposits are much in evidence and no case of pyorrhea can be cured without cleaning of the teeth and their roots as an early stage in treatment.

Looseness of the teeth is a prominent symptom. In some cases it is an early symptom. I have in mind now a woman with even, clean, well kept teeth who, according to her habit, without having any evidence of pyorrhea, yet who found a tooth "loose enough to drop out" two months later.

Pyorrhea was important enough when we knew no had anything to do with it except the loss of sound teeth. Now we accuse this disease of the teeth of being responsible for much anemia, some pernicious anemia, neuritis and rheumatism. A fair share of the rheumatism, neuritis and rheumatism is due to pyorrhea, a fair share of the anemia is due to pyorrhea.

The treatment of pyorrhea consists above all else in local treatment of the teeth.

## The Friend of the Soldier

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1307 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 102 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

### MERCHANT MARINES.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—[Friend of the Soldier.] I have just reached my eighteenth birthday. Am I old enough to enter the merchant marine service? Please tell me where I may apply for service in this branch. GEORGE M. MENZIES, 18 years of age, 1835 S. Dearborn street.

### INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

Augusta, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Friend of the Soldier.] I have been discharged from the army and wish to keep up the insurance. I should like to know if I may change the amount and to whom I should write about this? Where shall I make the payments? W. G. H.

Premiums should be made out to the United States treasury and sent to the disbursing clerk, insurance section, bureau of war risk insurance, Washington, D. C.

If you wish to change the amount of your insurance refer the matter to the bureau of war risk insurance, insurance section, Washington, D. C.

### MANY QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

M. J. Sullivan—The Twenty-seventh Infantry has been designated for early export.

M. M.—The Four Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry is not in the army of occupation. It is in the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

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## VOILA, MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT

(From the New York World.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.—[The Legal Friend of the People.]—A Spanish subject desires to apply for citizenship. He is a native-born Spaniard, but he has been in the United States for many years, without a passport, thinking this might be a possible bar against him. He does not know the exact date of entry, but it was about the middle of February, 1915. In the event he applies for citizenship, does he have to supply exact dates? He did not claim exemption from the draft because of being an alien. Will this help? The port of entry was New York.

O. J. C.

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Jan. 25.—[To the Friend of the People.]—A Spanish subject desires to apply for citizenship. He is a native-born Spaniard, but he has been in the United States for many years, without a passport, thinking this might be a possible bar against him. He does not know the exact date of entry, but it was about the middle of February, 1915. In the event he applies for citizenship, does he have to supply exact dates? He did not claim exemption from the draft because of being an alien. Will this help? The port of entry was New York.

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## LOCAL SECURITY LEAGUE SOUGHT ONLY LOYALTY

Merrick and Wetten Deny Political Threats at Congress Quiz.

The Chicago chapter of the National Security League had no intimate relationship with the New York Security League. It took no orders and did not receive any funds from any outside source, and its only purpose throughout the war period was to encourage patriotic effort and uphold morale, said E. Merrick, president of the local chapter, told members of the congressional committee, investigating the league's activities, in a session at the National building yesterday.

E. Merrick and Emil C. Wetten, secretary of the chapter's executive committee, were the only witnesses yesterday. They were insisted that the local chapter's activities had no political favor, candidates for public office, whether they be congressional or otherwise, being judged solely on their merits as patriots.

They declared the local chapter was a "poverty stricken" affair from a "standpoint," its members contributing to its support and its total annual income amounting to only \$10.00, of which \$1,000 went to the only salaried employee, a woman stenographer, and the remainder for hall rent for patriotic meetings. Not a cent came from outside sources, it was stated.

**Admit Questioning Candidates.**  
The circumstances regarding the calling of congressional candidates before a subcommittee in the last campaign and questioning them regarding "loyalty," seemed to be the principal thing in which the committee was interested.

Existence of such a committee was readily admitted by the two witnesses, but charges of "intimidation" and "blackmail" were made each and every time a candidate was named.

Congressman Fred A. Britten, Niels and G. H. King, it was testified, appeared "voluntarily" before the committee. Congressman-at-large William L. Mason was to have appeared, but finally declined to come.

"His son asked several times that we withhold our report as regards him until he could appear," Mr. Wetten said in speaking of Mr. Mason. "Finally, the congressman wrote us that he had heard that 'some leath, lantern jawed northern congressman was responsible for charges against him,' and that he wouldn't appear. And he didn't."

**What's in a Name?**  
"Isn't it a fact that some congressional candidates whom we asked to appear, figuratively or literally, told you to go to h—?" Congressman E. B. Brown asked the witnesses.

"No, it isn't, but Mayor Thompson

## PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS

Two of the Congressmen Investigating the Security League, and Two Witnesses.



issued a statement even before he had been invited to attend that he didn't propose to appear before any hand-picked committee," Mr. Wetten answered.

A near scandal "blew up" when Congressman Brown inquired if it wasn't a fact that George W. Perkins, the "New York Perkins," and Charles L. Dering, apparently believing him to be of the harvester family, were not on the local executive committee. The committee figuratively ran up the distress signal when the witness calmly replied both men were, but that the George W. Perkins was a labor representative, being head of the cigarmakers' union, and the Mr. Dering is a coal man.

**Discuss Britten Letter.**  
"Were all congressional candidates summoned and their loyalty records inquired into?" Congressman C. F. Reavis of Nebraska asked Mr. Wetten. "No," the witness said. "At first we planned to call only those whose records had been attacked. Then we decided to broaden it to include all, but after we had adopted rules providing

factual fight. The league was not interested in politics in the slightest degree. Our concern was with the attitude of members of congress after we got into the war. We would have reduced our efficiency and have become tarred from the political barrel had we mixed in politics."

**Tells of "Acid Test."**  
Regarding the "acid test" chart—a record of the votes cast by all members of congress on eight measures, and compiled by the New York office of the Security League—Mr. Merrick said it had not influenced action in any way.

He said the members of the subcommittee had been picked with their "records for patriotic work" as sole qualifications, and that the Chicago chapter was a cooperative affair, composed of twenty-seven or twenty-eight organizations, which were leaders in the business, social, and labor life of the community. He said every political faith, creed, race, and group had representation.

"It had no mapped out program, and it received no dictation from outside," he declared. "We never told New York what we were doing. We were entirely an individual organization, and we brought about some solutions of very great difficulties which were known to the president and to the war department."

**Not Impertinent to Congressmen.**  
He declared he saw "nothing impertinent" in calling in congressmen to question them, in answer to questions of Congressman T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, because they were "supposed to be public servants." He said Congressman Juhl had been questioned regarding his vote on the espionage bill and war revenue measure.

Both witnesses were examined at length regarding activities of J. Ogden Armour, James A. Patten, Edgar A. Bancroft, Samuel Insull and others in the affairs of the chapter. Mr. Wetten testified that he had seen Mr. Insull "probably at one meeting." Mr. Armour, he said, was inactive, and Mr. Bancroft didn't attend executive committee meetings. He didn't go into Mr. Patten's career as a "leaguer." He admitted that they all "had big financial interests" in response to a question from Congressman Brown. Labor's representatives, he testified, were Victor A. Olander of the seaman's union, and Mr. Perkins of the cigar makers.

**Denies Aiding Faction.**  
Mr. Wetten was questioned at length regarding the various political factions and the league's stand regarding candidates in the primaries and election. He denied any fight had been made in the election or that factional differences had counted in determining the loyalty of candidates.

Charles L. Lydecker, president of the National Security League, and Henry L. West, secretary, both of New York, were spectators at the hearing, which will be continued this morning. Among those who have been summoned as witnesses are practically all members of the executive committee of the Chicago chapter.

Congressman Ben Johnson of Kentucky is chairman of the congressional committee, which is composed of Congressman Pat Harrison of Mississippi; E. W. Saunders of Virginia; T. H. Caraway of Arkansas; E. B. Brown of Wisconsin; C. F. Reavis of Nebraska, and Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts.

**FALL KILLS BLIND MAN.**  
Joseph Gintow, 2111 South Turner avenue, died in the County hospital yesterday of injuries sustained Monday when he fell from a second story window of his home. Gintow was blind.

## OGDEN AVENUE EXTENSION MUST AWAIT ELECTION

Immediate action on the proposed extension of Ogden avenue was denied yesterday by the city council committee on streets and alleys.

The committee agreed to defer action on an ordinance providing for the improvement until after the mayoralty election. Ald. John C. Kennedy and Robert H. McCormick wanted the committee to recommend the measure at once.

Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago plan commission, also urged immediate action.

"The property owners want this improvement," said Mr. Wacker. "The plan commission has long considered it, and all concerned have agreed the work should be started now."

Ald. John Toman, chairman of the committee, said there seemed to be speculation in real estate involved in the improvement.

"Let this wait until after the mayoralty election," said Ald. Stanley H. Kunz.

"We should be big enough to pass this ordinance now and forget politics," said Ald. Kennedy. "This sort of action makes the committee look like a two-four outfit."

After the meeting it was declared the principal reason for delaying action on the ordinance was that it would "give the administration a chance to put a lot of real estate experts to work before the primaries."

**"L" TRAIN KILLS CHAUFFEUR.**  
Oscar Stark, 2009 Maple avenue, a chauffeur for the Rand garage in Evanston, was killed last night by the Northwestern elevated train at Emerson street.

## LIVERMORE HITS COTTON MARKET FOR \$450,000?

Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Livermore gave a dinner tonight at the Beach Club, celebrating a profitable realization on yesterday's flurry in cotton.

Mr. Livermore began buying four days ago and there was a persistent story that his profits on the rise were about \$450,000. He declined to discuss the matter and certain information could not be obtained elsewhere.

During his Palm Beach visit two years ago, while the leak investigation was on in Washington, he was reported to have made a million dollars in a day's trading.

## May Extend Income Tax Payment Date to April 15

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The period for filing income and profits tax returns probably will be extended by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper from March 15 to April 15, or even later, it was stated today. This would give taxpayers about two months in which to make out and file returns.

Printing of tax return forms for incomes of \$5,000 and less was begun today, and forms for incomes of more than \$5,000 will be available before March 1.

Taxpayers will make an installment payment of one-fourth of their total tax on April 15, or whatever final date is set for filing. The postponement probably will make it necessary for the refund of an issue of \$74,000,000 tax certificates maturing March 15.



Between meals—Borden's Malted Milk for the children instead of cakes and cookies. A real food drink. Insist on Borden's—always. In square packages only.

**Borden's Malted Milk**

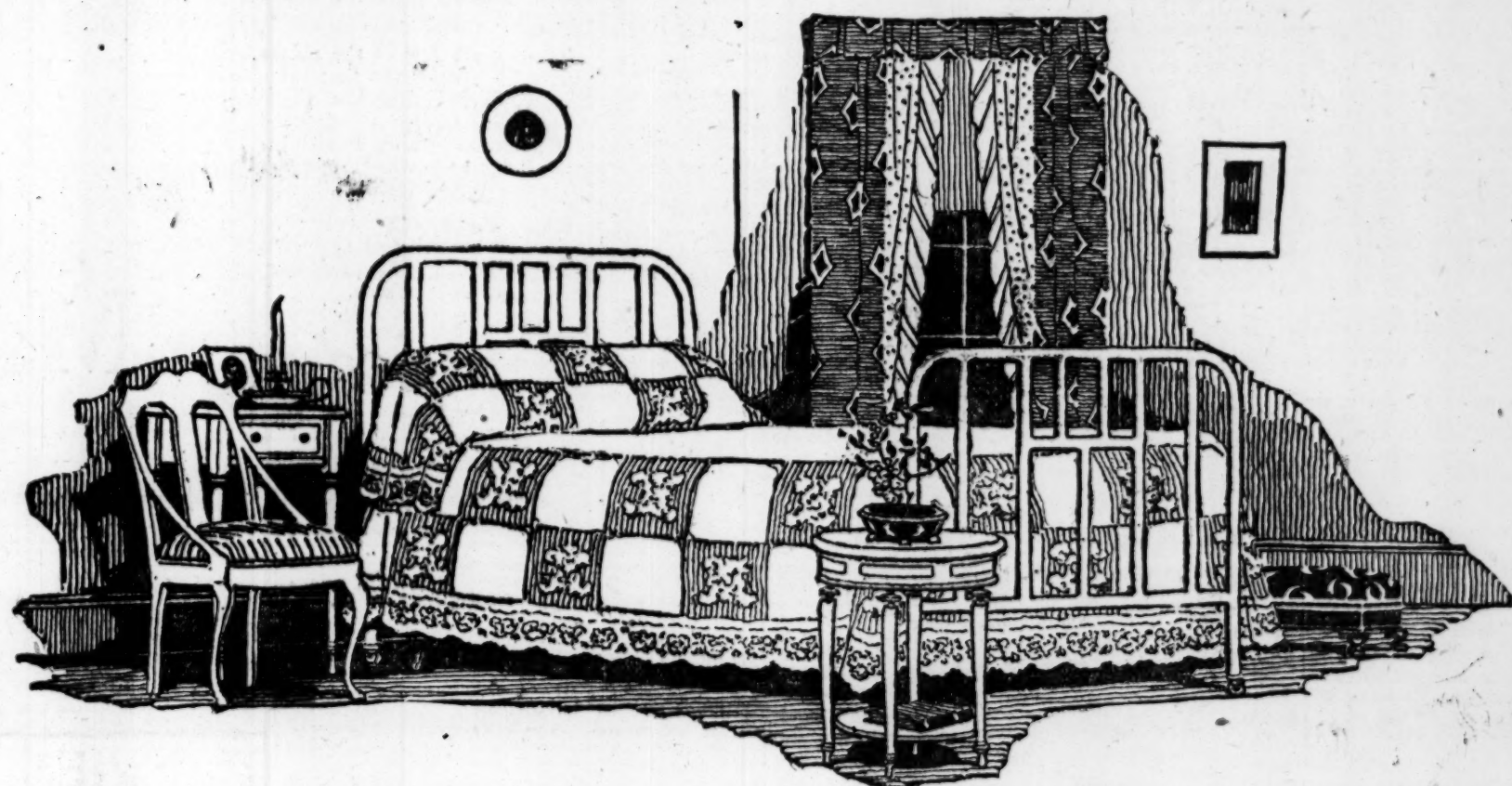
Uncle Jerry

Pancake Flour

The powdered Buttermilk causes the batter to rise.

Uncle Jerry

Pancake Flour



## How Much Sleep do You Need

The great common sense of the human race says—"Go to bed when you're tired; get up when you're rested"

**JUST** how long it takes to get rested depends on how "deep" you sleep. Perhaps you are one of the lucky individuals who are "dead to the world" when you sleep.

But if you are only about half asleep all night, tossing about and waking at every little sound, you can stay in bed twenty-four hours and still need sleep.

Sleeping soundly is a matter of getting perfectly relaxed. Nobody can sleep soundly in a bed that rattles or squeaks, as most beds do.

The slightest noise keeps the nerves alert. What you need for deep, sound sleep all night is a perfectly quiet bed and a spring that invites complete relaxation.

That is why people sleep so much better in the Simmons Metal Bed and Slumber King Spring.

**THE Simmons Metal Bed is noiseless.** It locks firm at the corners. The corner locks are made of pressed steel—have much longer bearing surfaces than the average—fit true and snug—not a creak, rattle or feeling of unsteadiness. The Simmons Pressed Steel Corner

Locks are protected by basic patents. They are the most fundamental inventions of modern bed manufacturing—exclusive with Simmons, not to be duplicated or imitated.

And these patented corner locks have made possible the Three-piece Bed—the new Simmons idea—the spring forming a single unit with the side rails.

**THE Slumber King Spring** really does what you have always wanted a spring to do.

It is a new and advanced idea. It is a system of elastic steel strips with spirals of high test spring wire—so combined that the spring action is equal in all directions.

The Slumber King Spring yields to the weight of the body, but supports it. It fits square on the bed. It does not sag, hump—or lose its resiliency. It is always a firm, elastic foundation for the mattress. It invites sound, health-giving sleep.

The Slumber King Spring is finished in oxidized silver. It is rustproof. It has no loose ends or rough corners—cannot wear or tear the ticking.

If you have given much thought to sleep, it will interest you to know that Simmons Company are specializing in Twin Beds.

The Twin Bed is unquestionably the most advanced thought of the time—welcomed by nice people everywhere.

Physicians are urging a separate bed for everybody. One sleeper does not disturb the other or draw on the vitality. Colds and other infections are not communicated.

**THE** hard work and nervous strain of these days are forcing attention to sleep.

The Simmons Metal Bed and Slumber King Spring are what you are looking for—made to invite sleep.

You will find them in your leading dealer's store.

You have choice of beautiful styles in brass—and in enamel in colors and natural wood effects. The prices are no higher than for ordinary beds.

If you do not know the Simmons Merchants in this section, we shall be glad to send you their names.

San Francisco, Cal. Newark, N. J. Montreal, Canada

**SIMMONS COMPANY**  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

Chicago Ill.

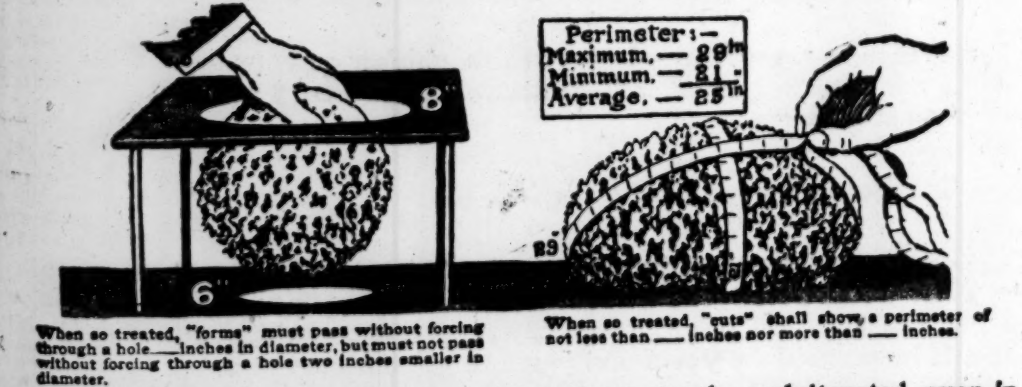
# SIMMONS BEDS

## Built for Sleep

## A Model Specification for Automobile-Finishing Sponges

**PURCHASING** agents for automobile plants, railways, etc., are invited to clip and use the following sponge specification, which agrees with the practice of leading automobile factories, the U. S. Navy and many of America's foremost railways:

- (1) All sponges will be purchased and paid for by the piece.
- (2) Variety—Grade—Forms only (Cuts only)—all others rejected.
- (3) Size—Inches. The sponges making up each shipment received will be soaked in water and wrung out



Colossus Sponges in the bale are guaranteed pure and unadulterated, even in grade and as specified throughout. We urge upon buyers the wisdom of purchasing by count instead of by weight—anyone can make a sponge weigh more, but who can make it bigger?

Standard, by-the-piece specifications covering baled sponges for any industrial or trade purpose will gladly be supplied on request. For information or quotations, write or telephone our nearest office.

# Colossus Sponges

## James H. Rhodes & Company

Sponges Chamols Abrasives Cleaners

CHICAGO  
155-159 W. Austin Ave., Main 4700

Detroit New York Boston  
Cincinnati Cleveland Philadelphia

AMERICA'S LEADING SPONGE PACKERS CO.



## The Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

(Continued from yesterday.)

[In yesterday's story Col. Roosevelt wrote of his friend Joe Murray, a ward worker for Tammany, who had but recently allied himself with the Republicans. Hess was a local leader in the latter organization. The elections here referred to were in 1881.]

### INSTALLMENT XII.

(Copyright: 1919: By the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

NEXT fall, as the elections drew near, Joe thought he would like to make a drive at Jake Hess, and after considerable planning decided that his best chance lay in the fight for the nomination to the assembly, the lower house of the legislature. He picked me as the candidate with whom he would be most likely to win, and win he did. It was not my fight, it was Joe's; and it was to him that I owe my entry into politics. I had at that time neither the reputation nor the ability to have won the nomination for myself, and indeed never would have thought of trying for it.

Jake Hess was entirely gone humored about it. In spite of my being anti-machine, my relations with him had been friendly and human, and when he was beaten he turned in to help Joe elect me.

At first they thought they would take me on a personal canvass through the saloons along Sixth avenue. The canvass, however, did not last beyond the first saloon. I was not a person of proper solemnity to the saloonkeeper—a very important personage, for this was before the days when saloonkeepers became merely the mortgaged chattels of the brewers—and he began to cross examine me, a little too much in the tone of one who was dealing with a suppliant for his favor.

He said he expected that I would, of course, treat the liquor business fairly, to which I answered, none too cordially, that I hoped I should treat all interests fairly. He then said that he regarded the licenses as too high; to which I responded that I believed they were really not high enough, and that I should try to have them made higher.

### Gets Enthusiastic Support.

The conversation threatened to become stormy. Messrs. Murray and Hess, on some hastily improvised plea, took me out into the street, and then Joe explained to me that it was not worth my while staying in Sixth avenue any longer, that I had better go right back to Fifth avenue and attend to my friends there, and then he looked after my interests on Sixth avenue. I was triumphantly elected.

Once before Joe had interfered in similar fashion and secured the nomination of an assemblyman; and shortly after election he had grown to feel toward this assemblyman that he must have fed on the meat which rendered Caesar proud, as he became inaccessible to the ordinary mortals who were the place of resort was Morton hall. He eyed me warily for a short time to see if I was likely in this respect to follow in my predecessor's footsteps. Finding that I did not, he and all my other friends and supporters assumed toward me the very pleasant attitude that it was possible to assume.

They did not ask me for a thing. They accepted me as a matter of course, the view that I was absolutely straight and was trying to do the best I could in the legislature. They desired nothing except that I should make a success, and they supported me with hearty enthusiasm.

### Accepted as Friend.

I am a little at a loss to know quite how to express the quality in my relationship with Joe Murray and my other friends of this period which rendered that relationship so beneficial to me. When I went into politics at this time I was not conscious of going in with the set purpose to benefit other people, but of getting for myself a privilege to which I was entitled in common with other people. So it was in my relationship with these men.

If there had lurked in the innermost recesses of my mind anywhere the thought that I was in some way a patron or a benefactor, or was doing something noble by taking part in politics, or that I expected the smallest consideration save what I could earn on my own merits, I am certain that somehow or other the existence of that feeling would have been known and resented. As a matter of fact, there was not the slightest temptation on my part to have any such feeling or any one of such feelings. I no more expected special consideration in politics than I would have expected it in the boxing ring. I wished to act squarely to others, and I wished to be able to show that I could hold my own as against others. The attitude of my new friends toward me was first one of polite reserve and then that of friendly alliance. Afterwards I became admitted to comradeship and then to leadership.

### Obligations in Politics.

I need hardly say how earnestly I believe that men should have a keen and lively sense of their obligations in politics, of their duty to help forward great causes, and to struggle for the betterment of conditions that are unjust to their fellows, the men and women who are less fortunate in life. But in addition to this feeling there must be a feeling of real fellowship with other men and women engaged in the same task, fellowship of work, with fun to vary the work; for unless there is this feeling of fellowship, of common effort on an equal plane for a common end, it will be difficult to keep the relations wholesome and natural.

To be patronized is as offensive as to be insulted. No one of us cares permanently to have some one else conscientiously striving to do him good; what we want is to work with that some one else for the good of both of us—any man will speedily find that other people can benefit him just as much as he can benefit them.

Neither Joe Murray nor I nor any of our associates at that time were alive to social and industrial needs which we now all of us recognize. But we then had very clearly before our minds the need of practically applying certain elemental virtues, the virtues of honesty and efficiency in politics, the virtue of efficiency side by side with honesty in private and public life alike, the virtues of consideration and fair dealing in business as between man and man, and especially as between the man who is an employer and the man who is an employee.

On all fundamental questions Joe Murray and I thought alike. We never

## SHOULD IMPEACH DANIELS, MANN TELLS HOUSE

### Charges Law Violation in Radio Purchase; Pass Deficiency Bill.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Impeachment of Secretary of the Navy Daniels was demanded by Minority Leader Mann in a speech in the house today. Following his attack the house struck from the urgent deficiency bill an item of \$4,500,000 for the bureau of engineering of the navy, part of which was intended for use in payment for wireless systems taken over by the government.

Regardless of this action, it was said by Representative Sherry, chairman of the appropriations committee, that Secretary Daniels could complete the purchase from other lump sum appropriations. Daniels congress specifically prohibited it.

### Says Daniels Defied Congress.

After explaining that congress had never authorized the secretary of the navy to purchase the wireless systems, Mr. Mann said:

"Utterly regardless of law, in violation of the law, for which he ought to be impeached and removed from office—and it is not unlikely that he may be—Secretary Daniels has spent money for the purchase of radio systems and has agreed to spend \$1,500,000 for the purchase of another system."

"He came before this congress and asked authority to make these purchases, and was refused the authority. If he had the authority, he did not need to ask congress for it, and the failure of congress to legislate on the subject is a refusal of authority."

### President Not to Blame.

Mr. Mann quoted from the hearings in which Rear Admiral Griffin claimed the president had approved of a wireless station at Monroe, N. C. "They lay the blame on the president, whom I am willing to acquit," he said. "The president approved the location but did not undertake to say there was any appropriation for it. He was lied to by somebody."

"The way to prevent his expenditure is to strike this out of the bill. There will be plenty of time for the appropriations committee to ascertain from these men in the navy department—and I came pretty near using another word, crooks, in this connection—

what they want the deficiency appropriation for and to provide that it shall not be given to them if they have meanwhile squandered, stolen, the \$1,450,000 which they have illegally agreed to pay to the Marconi system."

### Revised Bill Is Passed.

Without a dissenting vote the house tonight passed the emergency deficiency bill with its rider repealing appropriations of \$7,792,156.900 and authorizations of \$8,221,028,290, made during the war for the army and navy departments.

The house adopted an amendment by Representative Dyer of Missouri, Republican, prohibiting expenditure of any part of the deficiency appropriation of \$290,200,000 until all former government employees now in military service are restored to their old positions in the various government departments.



## Propaganda

By Creel

How millions of circulars rained down from the sky on the demoralized Huns—

how one plucky little woman changed the public opinion of an entire nation—

what Italians in America did after the Caporetta disaster—

how Germany's sinister griot on the moving picture industry was priced loose—

These are a few of the things now published for the first time. *Everybody's Magazine* has lifted the curtain; George Creel, head of the Committee on Public Information, tells of "America's Fight for World Opinion."

Read about the astounding scope and intensity of American propaganda—in the February *Everybody's* now on sale.

**Everybody's**  
MAGAZINE

What Does "Z" stand for?



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Taking everything into account \$35 is a very low price for these Hart Schaffner & Marx suits, overcoats and ulsters

YOU'D get big value at \$40, \$45, \$50 in them; but we bought a big lot of them from the wholesale surplus in a way to be able to sell them at \$35

The goods are newly made; the fabrics are very choice and attractive; the styles are very new. We have a full variety of colors and patterns; the new welt waist models; the new double breasted types so very smart; ulsters, overcoats, double breasted overcoats

And we have all sizes, for all figures. These beat any values offered. Savings of \$5, \$10 and \$15. **\$35**

Finest imported fabric suits and overcoats; English goods; motor coats, fur collars; overcoats, dress overcoats; sack and frock suits; at greatly reduced prices

And—\$70 overcoats made by Hart Schaffner & Marx from genuine Carr meltons, silk lined, now selling at **\$47.50**

# Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded

Good clothes; nothing else  
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago  
Minneapolis  
St. Paul



## Put it before the Employer —through THE TRIBUNE

YOU are a better man in every way—better health, quicker on your feet and with your mind, a disciplined, self-controlled man—and you are worth more than ever before.

Put all this before THE employer you have in mind.

You do this quickly and *certainly* when you insert your "Situation Wanted" advertisement in THE TRIBUNE—the established medium for Situations and Help Wanted advertising—the one Chicago newspaper upon which all employers hereabouts have relied for years and years to get efficient help.

You do this economically, too, for THE TRIBUNE charges LESS for its "Situations Wanted" advertising than for any other want-advertising in the paper.

Write a plain-talk ad. Don't "hate to talk about yourself" in a case like this—use some of that "pep" you brought home and "sell" yourself convincingly.

When you do this through a TRIBUNE "Situations Wanted" advertisement you are taking a 100% chance at securing that better position you want. Remember—both employer and employed get the good ones through THE TRIBUNE.

Bring your "Situation Wanted" ad today to THE TRIBUNE Want-Ad Office, Main Floor, Dearborn and Madison Streets.

# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

## Do You Want to Know Both Sides?

Swift & Company's 1919 Year Book, just out, tells you

What Swift & Company's profits were in 1918,  
The truth about the Federal Trade Commission's investigation,  
Why the prices of butter and eggs are so high,  
And many other vital facts.

Whether or not you agree with us after reading this Year Book, you will at least know both sides.

You will find it interesting; Americans like to hear about big things done in a big way.

You will also discover that we are merely human beings like yourself, doing in the best possible way a necessary service.

Legislation is pending in Washington; as a good American citizen you want to know both sides of this question. It concerns you, as well as one of the most important industries in the country.

Do not hesitate to send for a copy of this booklet. Your name and address are all we need.

Address Swift & Company  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U. S. A.





## Maid and Mistress

This is the first of two articles on the household problem, written by a mistress of thirty years' experience.

### ARTICLE I.

I began my real study of the question by watching my friends and neighbors—but the question seemed to have changed its face, for I soon found myself busily engaged in learning how to keep a maid.

One friend, a delightful woman with a lovely home and three children in school, was able to secure the most excellent maids, but she was chronically maidless. I couldn't understand the situation. Her children were well-schooled, the entire family was properly considerate and the maids spoke well of the place, but they did not remain long in her service. What could the reason be?

Mrs. Ellis and I spent one whole afternoon discussing the question, and when we separated I felt greatly enlightened, though I fear she was not improved. The reason of her trouble was simply her own amiability. She said not say no, and if "men are only boys grown tall," it is equally certain that maids are only little girls with their hair turned up, and just as ready to take advantage of weakness in the mistress that be.

**Always Got What She Asked.**

So, when my friend's maid asked for \$5 a day Thursday she got it, and when she asked for more pay the result was the same, and so, like her small sister, she kept asking for more and more until her privileges and perquisites so exceeded her duties that she would become both useless and irritating, and my friend helpless.

Once when the maid refused to perform some service, the mistress retaliated by ignoring the maid's presence for an entire day. As a punishment for the maid this proved a failure. When the family came down to breakfast next morning there was no breakfast and no maid. What a pity! Here was a charming mistress in need of a maid and a good maid in need of a home and they couldn't meet the common situations of living and housekeeping without friction.

Another friend had an inexperienced young girl she took great pains to train. The girl soon realized the mistress' weakness. Her first demand was for an increase in pay. Next she asked to get meals for the laundress, to for the sake of peace in the family and a maid in the kitchen, my friend, more or less cheerfully, assumed the duties of the laundress. She says with a very face that she has as much time as a regular maid and she avoids the cooking and dishwashing.

**The Lesson Is Obvious.**

The lesson in both cases is obvious. A mistress after making just arrangements must be able to say "No" to unjust demands; must be firm enough to command respectful attention. With

too many concessions a maid, being only human, is sure to lose her balance.

Another case, which, however, did not apply to my problem, was that of a selfish young woman who lived in a new house, had one small child, and paid a wage above the average. Here a part of the maid's duty was caring for the little 4 year old, and this particular maid was fond of children and loved the little Mary.

Emma was invited to an evening party and had permission to go. She was a new girl in the town and had few friends, and how she did anticipate this party! What pleasure she would derive from it!

But when the evening fall arrived some sort of an indignation meeting pertaining to the high school—a question which could by no possibility affect this family—had been called for the evening, and when the good husband told his wife about it at the dinner table she said: "O, we must go."

Immediately after dinner she told the maid that as they were going out for the evening she, Emma, must stay at home with little Mary. Emma was too deeply hurt and disappointed to make any remonstrance. But at the end of her week she said: "I must leave you in two weeks, or sooner if you will let me. I can't stay. I'm too lonesome, too homesick." Needless to say this is another mistress always in quest of a maid.

**Studies the Maid's Side.**

While studying the question from the mistress' side, I did not neglect the maid's side. I had confidential talks with my own maid, telling her frankly what I was trying to find out. And the things she told me! They were to the effect that she, Emma, must stay at home with little Mary. Emma was too deeply hurt and disappointed to make any remonstrance. But at the end of her week she said: "I must leave you in two weeks, or sooner if you will let me. I can't stay. I'm too lonesome, too homesick." Needless to say this is another mistress always in quest of a maid.

Contagion does not run riot within a hospital because most hospitals prevent the spread of disease with

## Make the sick-room as safe as a hospital

You know that the safest haven from disease is a hospital, right where you would be surrounded by it.

You know that grippe, pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid and many other diseases will attack one member of a household after another.

Contagion does not run riot within a hospital because most hospitals prevent the spread of disease with

# Lysol

Disinfectant

Do likewise. When there is sickness in your home keep Lysol solution *always* in the bed pan. Boil all eating utensils used by the patient in Lysol solution of proper strength. Wipe daily all woodwork in the sick-room—floor, window frames, doors, etc., with water to which Lysol has been added.

In the case of highly infectious disease, boil thoroughly all clothing worn by the patient and all bed-clothing in water containing Lysol.

You will then go a long way in protecting the rest of the family from contagion.

Never forget that there is but one, true Lysol; the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink.

**Lysol Toilet Soap**  
Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshing, soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

**Lysol Shaving Cream**  
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

OUR SIGN IS OUR BRAND

Lehn & Fink

### Women Can't Paint Jail Scenes on "Prison Special"

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—The railroad administration has refused the officers of the National Woman's party they will not be permitted to have bare on the windows of their "Prison Special," cell doors painted in the sides, or any other insignia denoting the character and purpose of the car. If this is attempted, the railroad administration will refuse to carry the car on its proposed three weeks' tour of the country, beginning Feb. 9. The party will arrive in Chicago on Feb. 28. From Chicago the special will go to Milwaukee, returning to Chicago on Thursday, and leaving the following day for Detroit. The special then will tour eastern states.

### Sick in Jail, Needs Booze; Let Him Suffer, Wife Says

Hammond, Ind., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Frank Packowski, former Indiana Harbor policeman, is in jail at Hammond on a charge of violating the liquor blockade. Mrs. Packowski called the desk sergeant today. "Have you got my husband in jail?" she asked.

"Yes, and he's terribly sick."

"Course he's sick," shouted the man. "He can't get any whisky."

"Shall we give him some?"

"No, sir; give him water out of the sink and it will be too good for him."

## STATE PROBE OF STILLWELL CASE YIELDS LITTLE

Assistant State's Attorney John E. Owen, who is in charge of the investigation into the death of Charles Stillwell in Bernard (Barney) Grogan's club headquarters, questioned several witnesses yesterday with little result.

George Duberville, partner in the saloon of Duberville & Krumick, 1501 West Madison street, stated Patrick Dwyer, one of the men charged with the murder, was in a crowd of seven or eight men who went to the dance from his saloon shortly after midnight.

A married woman whose identity was guarded by Mr. Owen said her back was turned when the shot was fired and that she was standing near a table at which Mrs. Grogan was seated. She said one of a group of ten or more men did the shooting.

Dwyer admitted he was in the crowd when the shot was fired, but said his back was turned, and claimed he did not know who did it.

Attorney Owen made public a statement by Grogan Monday night. Grogan said he left the dance hall after the shooting because he feared the police would hold him all night in the station. Owen emphatically denied that Mrs. Grogan gave him a description of the murderer.

Search is still continuing for a woman friend of Stillwell's, who it is believed can shed some light on the crime.

### Assistant Secretary Polk Falls Heir to \$716,557

New York, Jan. 29.—Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state, received \$716,557 from the estate of his father, Dr. William M. Polk, according to a transfer tax appraisal of the estate filed in the surrogate's court here. The will explained that Mrs. Polk was amply provided for by her own fortune.

## THE NEW SERIES HAYNES COUPE—ITS FOUR FACTORS OF CHARACTER

WHEN you select a Coupe your choice rests first upon appearance—upon the body, its lines, its interior and exterior detail.

Realizing this, we have produced a Coupe body which is in keeping with the mechanical superiority of the Haynes.

This full-aluminum body, with its graceful lines, and its quietly rich fittings, accepts the critical scrutiny of the car-pictur.

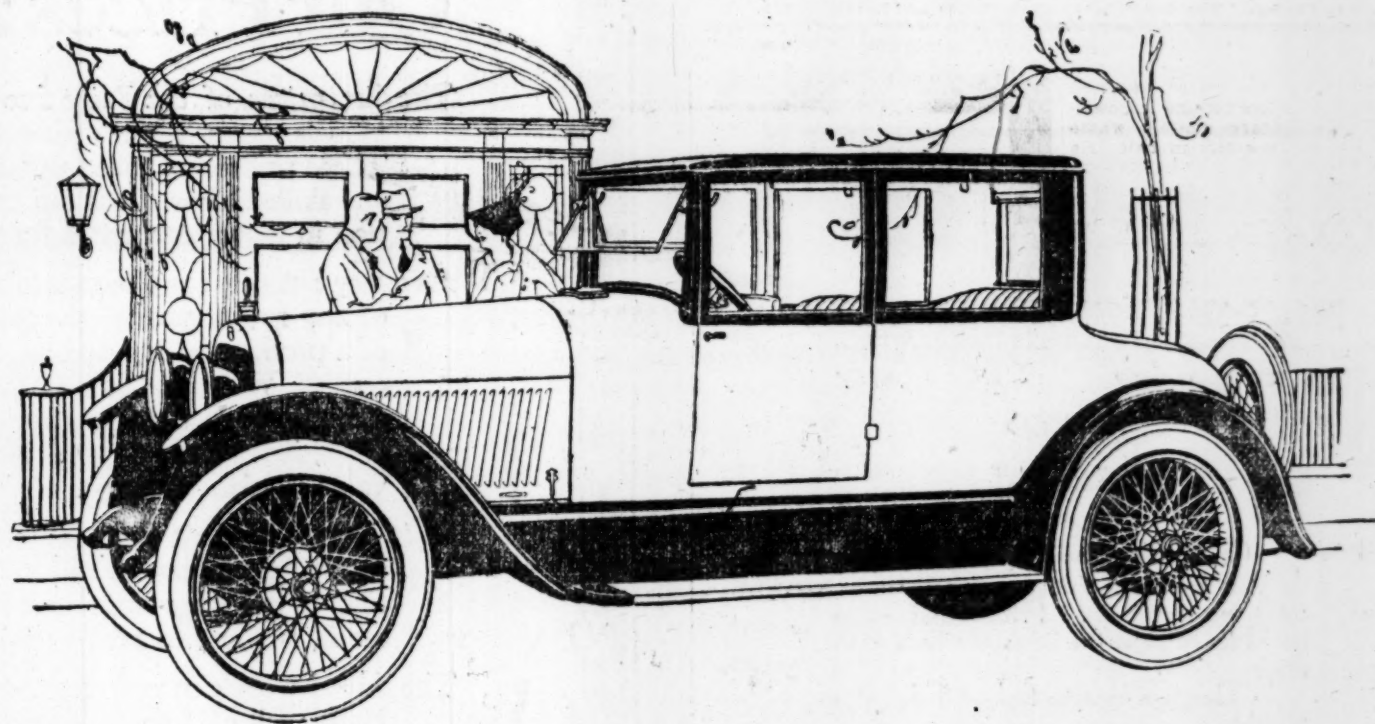
The Haynes Coupe offers the four factors of car-character—strength, beauty, power and comfort—in the combination that should be expected of the builders of America's first car. Certainly the twenty six years of success which lie behind each Haynes today justify your expectation that the new series shall answer your wishes.

May we ask you to be prompt in reserving your Coupe? Each of these is practically an individual job. We will do all we humanly can to meet your wishes as to date of delivery, but we beg you to bear in mind that no car can leave our factory unless it fully and completely meets the rigid Haynes standard of correctness.

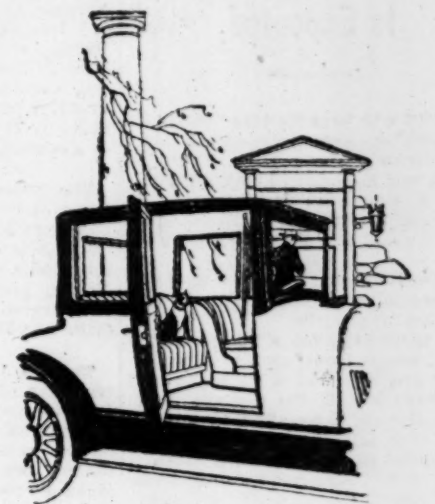
The Haynes Automobile Co., Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.

See these New Series Haynes at  
the Coliseum, space D-6, or

The Haynes Motor Car Co.  
1631 S. Michigan Avenue  
Phone, Calumet 1061



NEW SERIES HAYNES COUPE



For those who have high motor car ideals—the doctor, lawyer, architect and business man, or the social woman of taste and appreciation this Coupe is the choice car. The construction features have abundant atmosphere and are refined artistically.

### NEW SERIES "LIGHT SIX"

Open Cars  
Touring Car—7 Passenger . . . \$2485  
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger 2485

Closed Cars  
Coupe—4 Passenger . . . \$3100  
Sedan—7 Passenger . . . 3350  
Limousine—7 Passenger . . . 4000  
Wooden Wheels, Standard Equipment

### NEW SERIES "LIGHT TWELVE"

Open Cars  
Touring Car—7 Passenger . . . \$3250  
Roadster—Four doors, 4 Passenger 3250

Closed Cars  
Coupe—4 Passenger . . . \$3800  
Sedan—7 Passenger . . . 4000  
Wire Wheels, Standard Equipment

The Haynes is America's First Car

## Mandel Brothers

Men's shop, second floor

Men's and young men's suits, overcoats and ulsters reduced about one-third

at \$23

You men of Chicago, here is your one big chance to keep back part of the price of a sturdy, stylish winter suit or coat from our finer stock—Brandegee-Kincaid clothes included in your choice.

2,780 suits \$23 reduced to

For young men, suits with snap, in the newest of this season's models; \$23.

For mature men, suits genteel in material and design; \$23.

1,450 overcoats \$23 and ulsters at

Big storm coats with large collar and belted back, English box coats for all around wear, and chesterfield coats for men of conservative preference; \$23.

All sizes in both suits and overcoats—"stouts," "slims," "shorts" and "regulars."

A clearance of men's soft hats at 3.50

Odd lots and broken sizes: green, brown, olive, pearl, black. All sizes in the lot.

Men's wool sweater coats reduced to 6.50

Some slightly soiled. All sizes, and a large assortment of colors. A saving of at least one-third.

## Stop that Dirty work



youself in a few minutes without soiling your clothes. You will have positive lubrication—and

You can do away forever with all the disagreeable, dirty work of greasing your car.

With THE ALEMITE SYSTEM you can grease your car

Prolong the Life of Your Car

**The Alemite Lubricating System Forces the Grease**  
under 500 Pounds Pressure into every close fitting bearing. No dirty grease cups to handle—these are replaced with Ball-Check Valve Nipples.

**QUICK—EASY—SURE**

Because the connection at every point of lubrication—even the most inaccessible—is made in a second. The great pressure forces out the old, hard grease and keeps the bearings for Shackle Bolts, Universal Joint, Steering Knuckle, Rods, and Worm Housing, Fan, Water Pump, Clutch Collar—every place where you now have grease cups—all well lubricated with fresh, clean grease.

The Alemite Lubricating System is made for every Car—Truck—Tractor—wherever grease cups are used. Now adopted as standard equipment by many manufacturers.

Prices, \$7.50 to \$15.00

Space 18, Main Coliseum Balcony at Auto Show

**ALEMITE LUBRICATING CO.**

Coliseum 9102

2641 Michigan Avenue

W. H. Roesch, Pres.  
M. H. Heustis, Secy.



The New Way  
ONLY  
15 Minutes to  
Grease a Car with  
30 Bearings.  
**POSITIVE  
LUBRICATION  
An Easy, Clean Job**

Dealers—Garage Owners  
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## GEORGE PORTER TO ENTER RACE FOR MAYORALTY

Will Run as Independent,  
Although Republican,  
Friends Say.

Still another Richmond in the mayoralty field—this time a Republican. Capt. George H. Porter, commanding company I of the Illinois reserve militia, former president of the Illinois Athletic club and now general sales manager of the railroad department of the Western Electric company, has his petitions in the field as an independent.

### Friends Plan Campaign.

A meeting of his boosters was held at the Hotel Sherman last night. They put it up to him cold turkey and he said that he was always a good soldier. Having been drafted by his friends, he said, there was only way out—to become a candidate. He will not enter the primary, but will file an independent petition after the primary—or his friends say they will do it for him.

E. C. Ryan of the London Guarantee company, Corn Exchange Bank building, probably will be Porter's campaign manager. Associated with Ryan on the general committee are P. L. McCardie, Dr. Robert R. Bosworth, Charles W. Wrigley, William H. Wade, and David T. Adams.

### Tells of Qualifications.

Capt. Porter has a wide acquaint-

ance," said Mr. Ryan last night, "and is immensely popular with the younger element of the city. He is a member of the South Shore Country club, Western Railway club, Electric club, Sons of the American Revolution, Elks, Chicago Motor club, Exemplar lodge Lafayette chapter, Palestine council, Apollo commandery and Medinah temple. Mr. Porter's friends will begin an active campaign in his interests and will form an organization and circulate petitions."

## FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN MAY COME AFTER EASTER

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Because the Lenten season this year does not end until April 20 the treasury is considering postponing the opening of the next Liberty loan campaign from April 21, as tentatively planned, to April 21. A decision has not been reached.

No attempt has been made as yet by Secretary Glass or his advisers to settle on the interest rate or other terms of the loan, it was stated officially today. Bankers are urging the treasury to make the interest rate on the next loan 4% or 5 per cent, but officials are inclined to keep it lower if possible. They rely strongly on the patriotic impulses of small bond buyers to "bring the boys home" and "finish the job." These phrases probably will be adopted as campaign slogans.

## Fletcher Asserts Mexico Conditions Are Improving

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29.—Henry P. Fletcher, United States ambassador to Mexico, while in St. Louis today on his way to Washington said conditions in Mexico are rapidly improving, avenues of commerce are opening up and when restrictions against trading are removed the United States can resume business relations with Mexico on a larger scale than ever before.

## CHILD REFUGEES FROM ARMENIA SAFE IN CHICAGO

Former Ambassador to  
Tell of Turk Cruelties  
in Relief Drive.

Two children, Berge and Arsine Mazmanian, 6 and 5 years old, brother and sister, have had enough thrills to last the longest of lifetimes. They are now in Chicago with their mother, Mrs. Adeline Mazmanian, at the home of their aunt, Mrs. S. Boyagian, 6144 Michigan avenue.

These two children, with their father and mother, were among the Armenians deported from their homes by the Turks and Kurds. While escaping from Erzerum, Turkey, with twenty-five other deported families, their father was killed before their eyes by the Kurds, and their aunt was seized and dragged to a Turkish harem.

A tribe of three tribes—about \$15—by their mother enabled them to escape, and ultimately to reach Harpoot, where they were taken in charge by the American consul and finally enabled to reach their relatives in Chicago.

**First Hand Stories.** The drive for Armenian and Syrian relief is now on in full blast. Chicago will hear at first hand tomorrow of the inhumanity of the Turks and the terrible sufferings of the unfortunate of Syria and Armenia during the war from Abram I. Elkus, who succeeded Henry Morgenthau as ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Elkus will be the guest of the Illinois committee on Ar-

menian and Syrian relief at a luncheon at the Morrison hotel at 12:30. The Rev. Herbert L. Willett, Rufus C. Dawes, and John W. Thomas will also speak.

### Invade Loop Today.

The drive is progressing satisfactorily. Four more of the thirty-six trade and industry divisions of Chicago went over the top yesterday and today will witness an intensive invasion of loop office buildings by bands of pretty girls.

An appeal from former President Taft for support of the drive was made public yesterday. Mr. Taft terms the massacres and deportations of the Armenians and other subject peoples of Turkey as "perhaps the greatest tragedy of the war."

Miss Helen Loring, 4657 Oakwood avenue, one of the workers in the drive, had a unique experience. She was followed through the streets by thieves, who snatched her "kit," containing buttons of the drive and a box of cold cream. She was carrying her box of collections for the drive, containing \$50.47, under her right arm, for safety. She wore the uniform of a worker and the thief evidently thought the kit contained her money.

## Peoria Distilleries Turn to Sugar; Saves Farmers

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 29.—Three of Peoria's great distilleries and one distillery at Pekin are to be converted at once into sugar manufacturing plants, according to Adolph Woolner Jr., president of the Great Western Distillery company. A new process, developed in the Peoria distilleries, is to be used and will enable farmers of this section to dispose of their corn in just as large quantities as when the distilleries were making whiskey, according to Mr. Woolner.

## OLSON-MERRIAM CLASH BRINGS BITTER WORDS

The charge by Charles E. Merriam that an attempt had been made to get him out of the Republican primary fight by offering him a cabinet position in the event of Judge Olson's election as mayor became the subject of hot controversy yesterday.

First Chief Justice Olson issued a statement denying the Merriam charge categorically. He admits he visited Capt. Merriam to try to get him out of the race.

"I did not say to him, nor does he claim, in the published interview, that I did, except by inference, that I was authorized to offer him anything in case of his withdrawal," Mr. Knight said. "I did suggest to him that there were places in the city administration which could give him even a freer scope for his peculiar fitness and talents than that of mayor; that, for instance, of commissioner of public works, which would give him ample scope for his abilities, and I wish to say here and now that the suggestion which I made him was purely my own."

### Strive to Cut Prices of Notions to Cure Unrest

Albert Levy of New York and William Bromberg, president and secretary, respectively, of the Manufacturers' and Importers' Association of America, denied yesterday that there were prospects of an immediate drop of 75 per cent in the price of various lines of merchandise.

"Everything that the public calls 'notions' must be reduced in price, for the wage earner is irritated by continued high prices in these inexpensive lines," Mr. Levy said. "Our association has tried to bring the merchants to the manufacturers and permit them to buy direct and thus cut prices."

# The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

THE CRITICS SAY THAT ALL THE BEST  
THAT HAS BEEN FELT OR WRITTEN ON  
THE WAR IS IMPLIED AND SURPASSED  
IN THIS VIVID NOVEL.

By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

Author of "The Shadow of the Cathedral."

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

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## Come to Pasadena!

RAILROAD service is adequate, and prompt action by California health authorities has relegated the influenza epidemic to a memory.

There is now no reason why you should not enjoy your winter in California—there is every reason why you should.

Social life has assumed its usual gayeties in Pasadena.

Come and enjoy the beauties of the world-renowned playground of California—Pasadena—with its healthy environment, its sunny, smiling skies, its hospitable hotels and its outdoor life in all its ecstasy of abundance.

Hotel Maryland  
Hotel Huntington  
Hotel Green  
D. M. LINNARD, Manager



# 1919 Returns the Verdict of the Past AC again!

These cars on display at the Chicago Automobile Show have AC Spark Plugs for standard factory equipment:

|                |    |               |    |                |    |
|----------------|----|---------------|----|----------------|----|
| Apperson       | AC | Essex         | AC | Packard        | AC |
| Buick          | AC | Haynes        | AC | Paige          | AC |
| Cadillac       | AC | Hudson        | AC | Peterson       | AC |
| Casa           | AC | Hupmobile     | AC | Pierless       | AC |
| Chalmers       | AC | Jordan        | AC | Pierce-Arrow   | AC |
| Chandler       | AC | Kissel Kar    | AC | Premier        | AC |
| Chevrolet      | AC | Liberty       | AC | Reo            | AC |
| Cole           | AC | Locomobile    | AC | Saxon          | AC |
| Daniels        | AC | Marmion       | AC | Scripps-Booth  | AC |
| Davis          | AC | Moline-Knight | AC | Stearns-Knight | AC |
| Dodge Brothers | AC | Nash          | AC | Stephens       | AC |
| Dorris         | AC | National      | AC | Stutz          | AC |
| Dort           | AC | Oakland       | AC | Westcott       | AC |
|                |    | Oldsmobile    | AC |                |    |

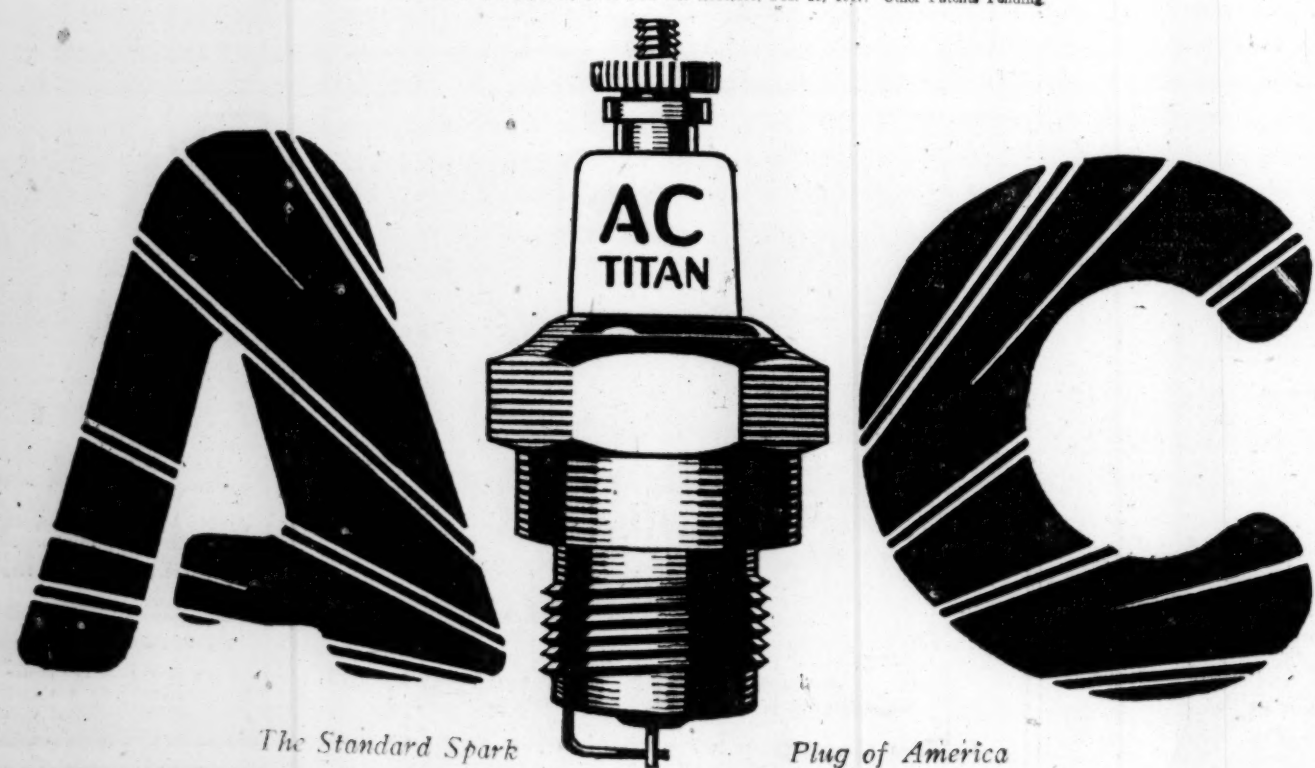
The Spark Plug Equipment on All Other Cars at the Show is Divided Among the Balance of the Spark Plug Makers of this Country:

|              |          |           |               |
|--------------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Allen        | Elgin    | Lexington | Owen Magnetic |
| Auburn       | Fiat     | Maxwell   | Roamer        |
| Biddle       | Franklin | Mercer    | Standard      |
| Briscoe      | Ford     | Milburn   | Studebaker    |
| Commonwealth | Grant    | Mitchell  | Templar       |
| Cunningham   | Holmes   | McFarlan  | Velie         |
| Eclair       | King     | Overland  | Winton        |

## How the Spark Plug Score Stands for 1919

AC-Equipped Cars at the Show 40  
Cars at the Show Equipped with All Other Makes Combined 28  
During the war, all Liberty and Hispano-Suiza aircraft motors carried AC Spark Plugs as regular equipment.  
For years AC Spark Plugs have been standard equipment on America's Finest Motor Cars.  
Can you conceive of better proof of AC superiority?  
Use AC Spark Plugs in your car.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, Michigan  
U. S. Pat. Nos. 1,150,757, April 13, 1915; U. S. Pat. No. 1,210,139, Feb. 12, 1917. Other Patents Pending.



The Standard Spark

Plug of America

Find out difference in fares to the far South resorts and Old Point Comfort, Va.

**OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.**  
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN  
Bathing Pool, Golf, Sea, Food, Casino, Every European Bath and Treatment.  
Write Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fort Belvoir, Va.  
Booklet and rates upon application. S. J. LAWRENCE, Manager.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.  
IN THE HEART OF THE NEW ON THE DIXIE HIGHWAY  
Famous everywhere for its location, service and cuisine.  
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**ATLANTIC HOTEL**  
CHICAGO  
450 Rooms - \$1.25 Up  
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Absolutely Fireproof. 420 rooms. Moderate. Bath.

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OPEN JAN. 4th.  
First Floor.  
1800 Hotel. Bathing, Swimming Pool.  
Every Room with Bath. 1200-1300. Mgr.

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Or Local Steamship and Railroad Agencies.

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Royal George Feb. 15  
Caronia Feb. 18  
Princess Patricia Feb. 12  
Pannonia Feb. 18  
NEW YORK TO LONDON  
Feb. 12  
Feb. 18  
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Return—London—Italy—Scandinavia  
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NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL  
Adriatic Feb. 8, Baltic Feb. 15  
And Regularly Thereafter  
PORTLAND, ME.—LIVERPOOL  
Megantic Feb. 8  
N. Y.—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY  
Canopic Feb. 22  
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS  
Return—London—Italy—Scandinavia  
For all information as to rates, fares, etc., apply to any of our agents or to  
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Mail Steamers  
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CHAS. ROZMINSKI CO. Inc., 6 W. 4th St., New York  
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SOX  
COMMY  
TO MAKE  
NEXT

Trip Squelch  
Be Taken  
of Penna

BY JAMES CR

Hablo Español.  
This is a quest

familiar to membe  
White Sox during  
because it's Spanis  
"Do you speak Sp  
thing that means th  
south side players  
brushing up on Sp  
because it is more  
they will be down  
next autumn, whe  
rules.

Owner Comiskey  
It known yesterday  
from Miami, Fla.,  
cided on combining  
New York Giants  
outside of the realm  
the cities of South  
visited. He hasn't  
posed plan with the  
but being a close  
John McGraw, who  
manager but a st  
New Yorkers, no hit

### War Stopped

"I wanted to go  
not only last fall b  
vious," said the b  
siders, and was stop  
of war conditions.  
will be eliminated m  
he quite possible to  
I think South Ame  
us, and I think we  
of baseball a lot o  
and at the same ti  
to pay expenses.  
"I really didn't th  
able until a year fr  
it looks now as if  
off after next seas  
haven't talked to M  
the idea in my mind  
like to do while I'm  
We have plenty of t  
it."

### Commy Here to S

Comiskey returned  
the contracts of the  
fore they are sent o  
must, according to r  
to players before Fe  
retary Grubner wer  
getting the papers i  
when the subject of  
to South America ca  
all about the contr  
It was Comiskey  
made possible the  
world back in the w  
and at that time he  
McGraw. Even at  
talked of a jaunt to  
the following winter,  
the war, which mad  
impossible. Now that  
it will be no hard m  
to get boat service to  
and while in Miami,  
Sox took occasion to  
matter.

### Latins Know Ab

The people of South  
ing to reports from t  
for such an event. T  
ish, but know consid  
great national game  
Undoubtedly a series  
the Sox and Giants  
the southern contin  
received.

The boss of the  
some of his time in  
contracts to his play  
made it known that  
sent to the shipyard  
as the boys who stay  
played ball until the  
Jackson, Hap Felsch,  
and Eddy Lynn, all w  
to return and play m  
Texas to join the Sox.

### Training Camp

Plans for spring tr  
also were furthered,  
admitted that if he h  
dates in Texas, he m  
son in Florida. He le  
at Miami, along wit  
Lou Comiskey, and  
may go back there  
or two with them, b  
Texas to join the Sox.

## HAL CHASE FOR TRIAL

New York, Jan. 29  
spectacle of a baseba  
upon the charge of el  
fluence the result of  
presented here to  
the case of the Cl  
Hal Chase is consid  
tional league. Preside  
ler will sit as judge  
in all probability,  
and in all probability,  
by one or more legal  
the role of defendan  
acted by counsel, w  
will have the plaintif  
attorneys.

## Lange Sails as "Missionary"

New York, Jan. 29  
former outfield star,  
today in the capacity  
missionary.  
Lange will endeavor  
baseball in continen  
ties, systematize the  
work for several of t  
teams of this country.

## Cleveland Releas Battery Men to

Cleveland, O., Jan.  
and American leagu  
leased Catcher J. H. D  
Albert P. Gould to t







# MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

## Shoe Values for Women—in Our Semi-Annual SALE OF SHOES

If ever there was an advantageous time to buy Shoes that time is now, in our Semi-Annual Sale.

Footwear is not likely to go down in price—for some time, at least. In this Sale the values offered make Shoes a safe investment for the days ahead.

Ours is, perhaps, the largest retail Shoe business in the world. That we should subject each pair in our vast stocks to a radical reduction makes these Semi-Annual Sales notable events in Shoe economy.

Not a Shoe but from our regular stocks, measuring fully up to our high standard of quality.

An Unusual Feature of This Event—

### Women's Street Boots at \$7.75

Even during a Sale these values are of such a nature as to warrant immediate inspection. They are new, seasonable and of first quality. Represented are two shades of tan, one a medium brown and a darker

shade; also in all over black glazed kid. These Shoes will satisfy the most exacting tastes and there are all sizes in the lot. All are made with Goodyear welts in the favored lace style and approved lasts.

Women's Shoe Section, Fourth Floor, State.

## Sale of Linens

WITH January Sale prices about to end we are making a few especially attractive offers at far below even the Sale prices. They are:

Table Cloths of Irish satin damask, 2x2 yards, each, \$7.50; 2x2½ yards, each, \$9.25.  
Napkins to match: 20x20 inches, dozen, \$7.50; 22x22 inches, dozen, \$9.

Second Floor, State.

## Sale of Blankets

AS our Sale of Blankets closes we make a special offer of real old fashioned Blankets, of fabric much like homespun, the kind designed chiefly for warmth and wear.

Reduced for final clearance

50 pair all-wool white Blankets  
\$13.75 a pair

Second Floor, State.

## RUG SALE

SO exceptional are the values offered in our Semi-Annual Rug Sale that the event is the most important Chicago has seen in many months. All domestic Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums are marked at sharply reduced prices.

Two of the Special Values:

60 Seamless Velvet Rugs

8.3x10.6, \$35 Ends Fringed 9x12, \$40

Other Values of Special Interest

Domestic Rugs at Radical Reductions

Finest Quality Wilton Rugs  
6x9—\$52.50; 9x12—\$82.50;  
4.6x7.5—\$30; 8.3x10.6—\$45

Alexander Rugs

8.3x10.6—\$40; 9x12—\$45

Velvet Rugs

8.3x10.6—\$35; 9x12—\$40

Small Rugs

Finest Quality Wiltons

2.3x4.6—\$10.50; 3x5.3—\$16

Alexander

2.3x5—\$5; 3x6—\$7

Third Floor, Wabash.

Oriental Rugs at Special Prices

6x9—\$35 to \$200  
8x10—\$75 to \$250  
9x12—\$75 to \$400  
10x13—\$200 to \$325  
12x15—\$325 to \$450

Extra Quality Chinese Rugs

2x4—\$25

Antislip Silk Rugs for table

covers, 3x3—\$25; 4x6—\$50.

Others at other prices.

Stark Carpets—Most unusual

are the prices affecting 6,000

yards of velvet Stair Carpets.

There are four assortments

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\$3.25 a yard.

Third Floor, Wabash.

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An opportunity is afforded you to start our course when the Mid-Winter Term opens, Monday, February 3, 1919, or any Monday thereafter. Registration may be made now. No solicitors employed.

## Moser Shorthand College

116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago  
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Problems presented to business by the war brought increased demand for men and women with special training. Return to normal peace conditions makes an even more urgent demand for persons who not only can handle specific problems intelligently, but can also bring to them a certain power of analysis and an understanding of those principles which are now accepted as underlying all business practice.

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Second Semester, February 24,

the following courses will be open to new students. Students may enter a general course leading to a diploma or for selected subjects.

Accounting, Elementary Bookkeeping, Business Law, Investment Securities, Commercial Organization, Office Management, Principles of Economics, Efficiency Standards, Employment Management, Taxation, Transportation, Sales Correspondence.

Other courses, open at this time only in certain cases, are General and Advanced Accounting, Cost Accounting, C. P. A. Quiz, Banking, Foreign Trade, Factory Management, Business Psychology, Statistics, Business English, Effective Speaking, Commercial Spanish. Members of the Commerce faculty are in their offices daily, including Saturday afternoons, to advise with prospective students.

Write, phone or call for new bulletin.

## Northwestern University

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PHONE RANDOLPH 4772

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Find out today the superiorities of Metropolitan business training. Visit our classrooms, and let us show you how a course at a Metropolitan Business College will pay for you. Intensive training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Billing, Correspondence and Writing. Special Secretarial Course. Day and Evening Sessions. Individual instruction and immediate positions for graduates are features. Mid-Winter Term Opens February 3rd. Call, write or phone our nearest school today.

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1830 N. La Salle St., Chicago 1124  
634 S. Princeton Ave., West 1018  
634 S. Ashland Ave., West 501  
Oakley and 15th. West 501  
Oakley and 15th. West 501

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Physical education offers special opportunities for men and women at this time. Facilities are open in university, college, public, and private schools. Attractive and complete equipment in this building. Large swimming pool, gymnasium, and tennis courts. Special instruction in swimming, tennis, and other sports. For information, call or write to the Physical Education Department, Metropolitan Business College, 37 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2925.

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Enrolled by 100,000 graduates. Offers courses in Bookkeeping, Advanced Accounting, Stenography, Shorthand, and Typewriting. Public Speaking, Business English, French, Spanish, and Italian. Day and Evening Classes. Register Now! Call—Telephone (Randolph 1573), or write to Bryant & Stratton, 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago's Most Complete Business College.

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Men, women and children with deafness and difficulty of hearing can be made to converse and understand by the use of the Miller Lip-Reading Machine. The Miller Lip-Reading Machine is a practical method in the use of which the deaf can learn to read lips. Call or write to the Miller Lip-Reading Machine, 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1000-1005.

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Salesmanship, Business Management, Business Law, Bookkeeping, Accounting, Public Speaking, Day and Evening Classes. Both men and women admitted. Detailed information upon request. Call, phone (Cant. 1444) or write, Mayo College of Commerce, 1507 Lakeview Bldg., 116 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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### THE CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Established 1902  
MID-YEAR CLASS BEGINS FEB. 3, 1919  
Students who enter this school graduate in June, 1919. 2-Year Normal Course—three thorough preparation for teaching in high schools, colleges, and universities. For information, call or write to the Chicago Normal School of Physical Education for Women, 116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

### NATIONAL KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY COLLEGE

Training in kindergarten and elementary schools, for high school graduates. Accredited. Mid-year term February 3 to August 7, covering one full year of work. Teaching in kindergarten, elementary, and high school. Opportunity for partial and full-time work. For information, call or write to the National Kindergarten and Elementary College, 37 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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And the shade is low enough to prevent the light from shining directly in the eyes of the reader.

A wide selection of bases includes finishes of antique gold, polychrome, and effective combinations of gold and velvet in the Louis XVI. period designs.

Parchment effects and silk predominate in the shades designed especially for these reading lamps

—prices ranging from \$32.50 to \$100 for these floor reading lamps complete with shades. The lamp illustrated complete with shade is one of several lamps specially featured at \$34.50.

Fifth Floor, North.

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### Special Evening Course of Ten Lectures in Income and War Excess Profits Tax Law and Procedure

Starting Tuesday, February 4. Class Sessions 7 to 9 P. M. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The lectures, including practical application by use of concrete examples of income tax schedules, will be given by MR. JOHN P. BORDA and MR. JOSEPH R. GIBSON

Federal Income and War Excess Profits Tax Experts  
Mr. Borda was with the United States Treasury Department for the past four years. He was in the Treasury Department as Special Assistant, instructing government income tax investigators in the interpretation and administration of the law.  
The course will cover individual, partnership and corporation income and war excess profits tax. Registration will be limited, and no additional classes will be formed.

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Special instruction given the individual student—  
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Former cinematographer for FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, HENRY W. ALLEN, BRYANT WAINWRIGHT, and other famous stars. Will teach motion picture camera work to limited number of pupils.  
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### Pre-Inventory Sale

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### These Savings Are YOURS:

\$45 Green, Navy or Raindeer Wool Velour Coat; large Seal collar. 25.00  
Now—

\$55 Burgundy or Plum Wool Pom-Pom Coat. 32.50  
Now—

\$70 Navy Cut Bolivia Coat; large Seal shawl collar; silk lined. 37.50  
Now—

\$85 Navy or Brown Wool Velour; large Hudson Seal shawl collar; silk lined. 42.50  
Now—

\$100 Leather, Navy or Black Bolivia Coat; large Hudson Seal shawl collar. 52.50  
Now—

### DRESSES

BEADED GEORGETTE, TAFET, SATIN, SERGE, JERSEY, SATIN and GEORGETTE COMBINATIONS.  
Offered Specially in Two Lots  
24.50 REGULAR VALUES TO \$55 29.50

### SUITS

Val. to \$55 Val. to \$70 Val. to \$90  
29.75 39.75 49.75

Our Advance Showing of Springs Suits, Coats and Dresses is Now on Display.

"SHOP AT THE SHOP OF PERSONAL SERVICE"

## EDUCATIONAL

### SPANISH

will be a valuable language to know, on account of the commercial possibilities in South America.

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is becoming more and more popular as a cultural language.

New Classes Forming Feb. 10

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### Master School of Garment Designing

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Instruction DAY AND EVENING CLASSES  
IVA MAY SAMPSON, Room 405, 327 South La Salle Street Harrison 1717

## SECT GENE SOCIETY WAI

## MUST GIVE OR CHAR RETURNED

## Council Urged Politics and Public Pro

## BY OSCAR E.

The city council will straight talk on proposed yesterday afternoon of the Association. "You can't let the city be on the street for lack of a stick, president of the city," said the speaker. "It is unspeakable who have offered to sacrifice should return employment," Louis T. man of the civil-industry declared. "Let us not kid ourselves provide public works," Prof. Harold G. city of Chicago, said.

## Stay in School

Statistics prove that each day spent in high school is worth over \$20 a day—that high school education is an \$18,000 investment.

## Your Boy

will do better in the

## YMCA School

with a man environment.

## Propose Immediate

This scheme came from a resolution of a committee "to outline a plan of cooperation on an emergency basis to the federal authorities to the thing possible may be the serious condition of a more liberal policy by all government the matter of the early public works and in the encouragement to the work."

## DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

### LAW SCHOOL

(ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW)

Day and Evening Classes. Co-educational—Approved—Dean Fealy—Transfer Students.

2nd Year—2nd Semester Starts Feb. 1, 1919.

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Deficiencies in entrance requirements may be made up in this department. Instruction given in all high school subjects. To enter, only a few hours of preparatory work. For catalog, address secretary, 708 Tower Building, 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1234.

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International Accountants Society

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## DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

### COLLEGE OF COMMERCE



## MUST GIVE WORK OR CHARITY TO RETURNED ARMY

Council Urged to Forget  
Politics and Start  
Public Projects.

By OSCAR E. HEWITT.  
The city council was given some thought talk on prospective unemployment yesterday afternoon by representatives of the Association of Commerce. "You can't let the soldiers sell shoes on the streets, or stay in the streets for lack of a job," H. H. Merck, president of the association, said. "It is unbecoming that the men who have offered to make the supreme sacrifice should return home to find no employment," Louis T. Jamne, chairman of the civil-industrial committee, declared.

"Let us not kid ourselves. You will provide public works or public charity," Prof. Harold G. Moulton, University of Chicago, said.

"Step on Back Won't Do." "There's nothing doing on giving the boys a doughnut, a cup of coffee, and slip on the back. They merit something more substantial. They are in a desperate situation. They are being forced to do it. There's no taking this duty. The men will have to be taken care of. The city has a right to do something for them," said Merck.

The session was called to order by Mayor Thompson. A little while later he left, saying that he had no more to say on a matter which he had previously made. This eliminated a meeting between the mayor and H. H. Merck on the rostrum, and the mayor missed an opportunity to be a part of the readjustment program discussed.

Propose Immediate Action.  
The scheme came from Aid. Cullerton in a resolution providing for a committee to outline a plan of action and cooperation on employment for returned soldiers.

Ask About City's Needs.  
The council called upon department heads to submit their construction programs for 1919. The council passed the same resolution on motion of Aid. Cullerton.

May Raise Bonding Power.  
Ald. McCormick suggested to the council that the bonding power of the city be increased to \$25,000,000, or \$30,000,000. That will be considered by the council committee, and it is reasonably certain to receive favorable action.

Shorthand.  
The shorthand school of the Commercial College of Commerce is now in training. The school is located at 111 N. Dearborn street, Chicago.

Winter Resorts.  
The literature or information pertaining to winter resorts or call at the Bureau of Travel, 510 Tribune.

## 200 SOLDIERS SEEK JOBS; CHICAGO HAS 64 TO DISTRIBUTE

Two hundred discharged soldiers applied for jobs at the federal employment bureau yesterday. Sixty-four got them. Only sixty-four jobs were available.

The job supply has been dropping steadily since the first week in January, said Manager Dudley Walker of the bureau, in commenting on the lack of jobs. "Only increased cooperation of employers will save the situation."

The newly organized executive committee of the bureau will hold its first meeting today.

The committee includes W. L. Abbott, chief operating engineer of the Commonwealth Edison company, representing employers; George J. Thompson, representing labor; Marquis Eaton of the Red Cross, representing social agencies; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of the State Council of Defense; Mark L. Crawford, director of the federal employment service; and John W. O'Leary, representing the Chicago public.

Women of North Shore Fight New Suburban Rates.  
Raising of All but Sixty Ride Tickets Called Unfair.

Women of the north shore, from Rogers Park to the Wisconsin state line, mobilized yesterday to fight the proposed increase in suburban railroad fares. The Tenth district of the Federation of Women's Clubs, were members live in this district sent a protest to the railroad administration, and the Highland Park Woman's club announced it would back up Attorney General Brundage in his fight to keep fares down.

The women consider they are discriminated against in the proposed changes, as the railroad administration plans to issue twenty-six ride family tickets in place of the old ten and twenty-five rides. The rates on these are to be greatly increased, but no change is to be made in charges for the individual sixty ride monthly ticket which is to be used by men to go to work daily.

New Rates Announced.  
The new rates were announced yesterday. The old twenty-five ride ticket from Davis street, Evanston, to Chicago formerly cost \$4.02. This ticket was to be replaced by a new one for \$5.16. The new twenty-six ride family ticket will cost \$6.24. The family ticket is good only for six months, while the old one was good for one year.

Change Effective Feb. 10.  
About the only concession made is that old twenty-five and ten ride tickets purchased prior to Jan. 25 may be used any time during February. The railroad administration yesterday announced that the new rates will not go into effect until Feb. 10, instead of Feb. 1.

Six Months in Bridewell for Over-Married Boswell.  
James A. Boswell, soldier and salesman, the man with an extra wife or two, was sentenced to six months in the house of correction yesterday on a statutory charge. Mrs. Edna Ding-Boswell, who married him in 1914, two years after he married Mrs. Julia Boswell, was given thirty days in the county jail.

Take Taxi Ride; Rob the Driver of \$12 and Cab.  
Two smartly dressed youths hailed the taxicab driven by John Dwyer of 6032 Ingleside avenue last night and had him drive them to the victrol of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroads. They robbed him of \$12 and drove away with the cab. John walked to the Stockyards police station. The cab was later recovered at West Forty-seventh and Federal streets.

## HERE'S MIRACLE STORY OF WHAT REAL FOOD DOES

Johnny and His Sister,  
Rickety Skeletons, Are  
Made Real Kids.

BY EYE WITNESS.

Herewith are presented unembellished facts showing how surely malnutrition can fasten lifelong ailments upon a child, and how certainly the correction of diet can in a few months produce a normalized child with zest for its food and joy in its tasks.

The reason why the story has special applicability to the impending sitings of the board of education's special commission for investigating the feeding and physical status of Chicago school children is that it illustrates the aid of undernourishment that comes of ignorance in food selection and food preparation, rather than the kind that has its cause in poverty.

Two Cases in Point.  
Young Johnny and his sister are two highly individualized young persons who are cases in point.

For the purpose of this story it is sufficient to identify them merely as Johnny and Johnny's sister, who are at present leading a thriving existence amid ever widening intellectual horizons in one of the best schools connected with Hull house. Their names, and minute details as to origin, age, weight, diet, physical condition and mental progress and attributes at various stages, may all be read in the big limp leather book which gentlewoman (print it as one word or two and you will be right either way) keep from day to day at that school.

Boy of 3 Weighed 19 Pounds.  
Two years ago Johnny and his sister were prime specimens of the malnourished child. He had no organic troubles, but through improper feeding had become a rickety skeleton. Skele-ton is a pictorial word, but hardly too pictorial for Johnny's case. He was a year old, weighed nineteen pounds, which is what a male child of one year should weigh. They well remember the day when he was brought to the school, partly because it was twelve years old that day and partly because his aspect was so pitiful.

It is not likely that he has any recollection of the day or the weather, but a few days before that a man interested in life and none but the most casual in food, which is the principal interest of most persons aged 3.

According to one who became and probably will remain the best friend he will ever have in this world, "You could have knocked him over with a feather," and when, in joining in the school's rhythmic exercise, the result was a straight line, the result was a grotesque enough to be funny if the cause had not been tragic. The child had no control of his members, and he didn't care.

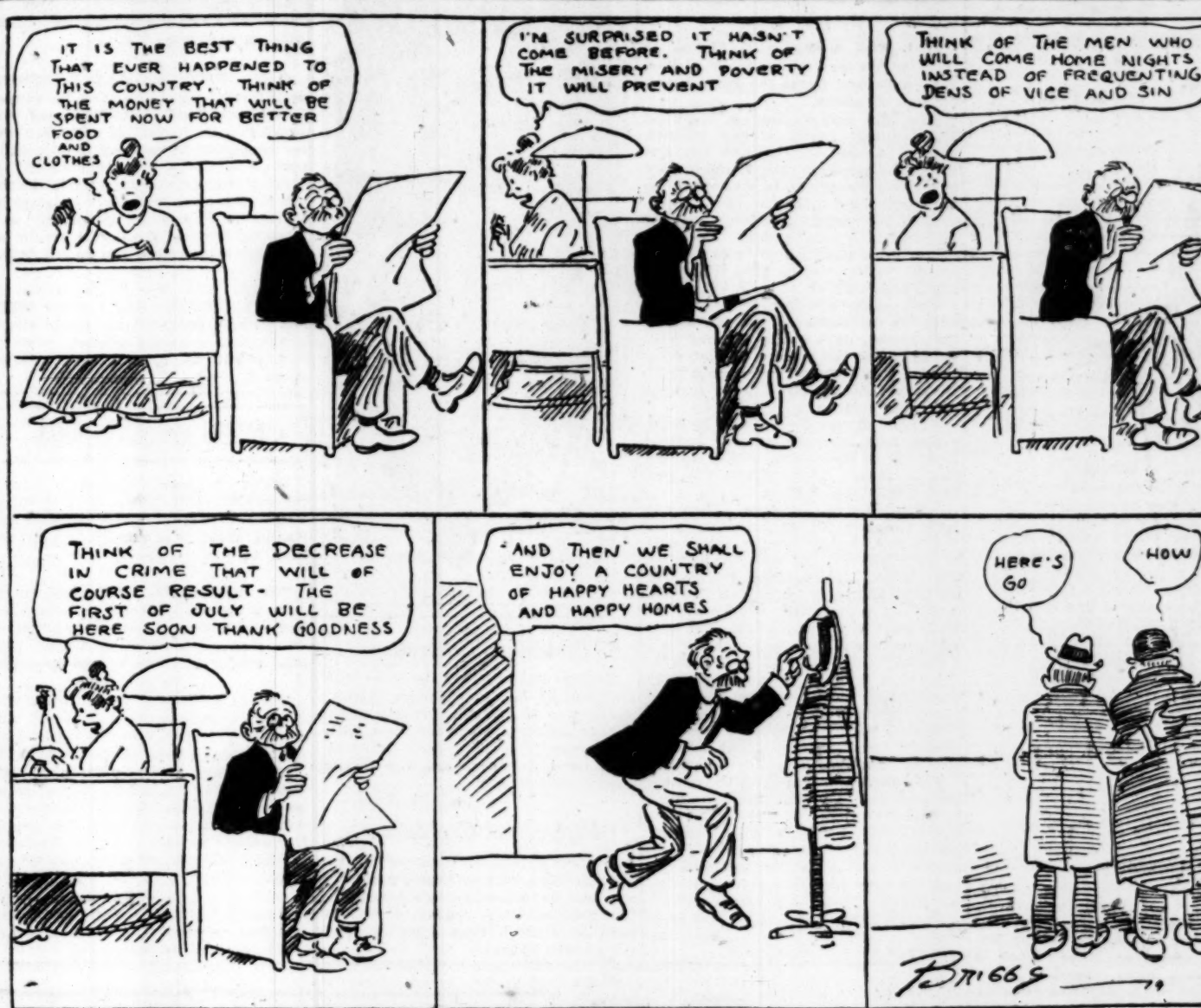
Two Wonder Years.  
For two years he has been in this school, two wonder years.

Regular Food; Regular Habits.  
Two years ago he was all wrong, and if his mother knew it, which in a vague, dazed way she doubtless did, she certainly did not know how to mend, however, they have been, and that in exclusively normal, pleasant ways. No miracles have been performed on John. Nor is this a medical story, patent or otherwise, unless you call cod liver oil a medicine.

Johnny's Sister's Story.  
The story of Johnny's sister, who is 6 years old, but more spent one-twelfth of her life in a plaster cast at St. Luke's hospital. It was a case of rickets induced by malnutrition and the consequent irregularities that come of ignorance in the homes of the poor, and the not so very poor—the ignorance that leads to wrong selection of food and wrong preparation.

Today she is as lively, interested, and responsive as a well fed little girl with nothing organic the matter with her ought to be.

## IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES



## SUICIDE LETTER FAILS TO COVER AFFINITY TRAIL

Two Jailed, Man Says  
Wife Nearly Talked  
Him to Death.

An ardent affection for Mrs. May Keller, who eloped in the toy department, possessed the heart of Richard Clark, loop elevator starter.

Wife Does Some Sleuthing.  
Mrs. Clark received the note Jan. 12. She had only a dollar in the house to buy food, clothing, pay the rent, etc., and she is unable to work. She took a nickel of it and rode down to the Fair. There she learned that the Keller woman had formerly lived at 924 North La Salle street.

Couple Found in Kenosha.  
By the time Mrs. Clark returned to her home that night she had spent most of the dollar for telephone and street car fare—but.

Calls Wife Champion Talker.  
Clark said that his wife was the champion talker of the world.

JURY CONVICTS  
AUTOIST WHOSE  
CAR KILLED GIRL

An automobile owner was convicted yesterday—the first in several years—on a charge of manslaughter. The defendant is Samuel Adams, 28 years old, owner of a west side garage, who ran down and instantly killed Miss Helen O'Connell, 27 years old, daughter of Policeman Morgan O'Connell, on Dec. 2, 1917. Adams is liable to an indeterminate sentence of from one year to life in the penitentiary.

ONE YEAR FOR BANK COUNTERFEITER.  
Madison Jan. 29.—W. H. Fernster, former cashier of the Middleton bank, was today sentenced by Judge Stevens to one year in the state's prison at Joliet for violation of the banking laws.

## MAJOR TRUCK GANG OF FREIGHT THIEVES ROUNDED UP BY U. S.

A new gang of freight car thieves, who are said to have stolen merchandise in interstate shipment valued at \$100,000 in the last three months, was rounded up by federal agents yesterday. Seven members of the alleged band were held in \$10,000 bonds each by United States Commissioner Mason.

WIFE REFUSES  
TO BE A MOTHER;  
CALLED A FRAUD

Changed Mind After  
Marriage; Husband  
Asks Freedom.

It has remained to David H. Mallalieu, general manager of the Smith-McCarthy Typing company, to try in our best courts the question of the wife who won't be a mother.

Slayer Tries to Stab "Squaler."  
Yesterday the murderer Steve, who is in detention home No. 2 on West North avenue, armed himself with a knife and tried to stab his fellow gang member, Joseph Hasel, for having "squared."

Judge Refuses Writ in  
Row of Women's Societies

STEP TO REGAIN MORALS JOB.  
Joseph Thompson, discharged as special inspector by the city civil service commission last July, sought reinstatement yesterday by filing a petition in the Circuit court. Mr. M. C. Funkhouser, discharged as second deputy, who was in the Circuit court, filed a similar petition.

## SOCIAL WORKERS DISCUSS MURDER BY CHILD GANG

More Playgrounds and  
Præcox Colonies  
Are Urged.

BY LUCY CALHOUN.  
The confession of Stephen Duray, 10 years old, to the murder of 9 year old Wladislaw Widelik, member of Stephen's own robber gang of child criminals, caused much discussion among teachers, social workers, and psychologists in Chicago who have been endeavoring to find the cause and prevent the crimes committed by youthful gangsters.

Præcox, Says Dr. Hickson.  
Dr. William J. Hickson of the psychopathic laboratory stated the case probably was caused by præcox.

H.C. OF L. DROPS  
ANOTHER NOTCH,  
FACING INQUIRY

The high cost of living has dropped another notch. Yesterday's history in the wholesale market followed.

Bulk of G. R. Sheldon  
Estate Goes to Widow

Fail to Identify Officer  
Husband of Mrs. Fenton

Slender, N. J. Jan. 29.—Provision is made in the will of George R. Sheldon, former treasurer of the Republican national committee, filed for probate here today, for creation of trust funds to insure annual incomes of \$2,000 to his daughters, Gertrude Sheldon and Mary Sheldon, and the remainder of the estate to furnish an income for his widow, Mrs. Mary R. Sheldon.

## WANTED FROM ORIENT TO LOVE TANGLE HERE

Turkish Girl Wins Back  
Husband Who Called  
on Her Evenings.

Song and story have handed down through the years mysterious traditions of the fantastic customs of Turkey. We have lyrics of veiled faces, of harems filled with beautiful women and favorites.

Visits Her Every Evening.  
"My husband won't accept me as his wife," she said. "He will not live with me, though he comes to my home for an hour every evening. He lives with his mother and his sister, Roxie. Now Mrs. Lawrence, the husbands of Turkey take care of their wives—they not only announce them as such but hide, protect and seduce them from the world."

Sister Calls for Brother.  
Moore's home was visited, but his mother and sister said he was spending the evening with friends at the Edgewater Beach hotel. Later a man's voice echoed through the speaking tube at Mrs. Moore's apartment.

Form Permanent  
Memorial Body to  
Honor Roosevelt

The Roosevelt memorial committee will be incorporated into the Roosevelt Memorial association and will become a permanent body. This decision was made yesterday by the subcommittee of nine appointed to draft plans of organization. The association will have a board of directors of twenty-seven.

Five Children  
Attacked by Man

Gary, Ind., Jan. 29.—[Special.]—Police are scouring the woods about Gary in search of a masked man, thought to be the same who last night entered the home of Mrs. Mary Slavi, while she was visiting her husband in a hospital and attacked their five children. When the mother returned she found the four children covered with blood and badly lacerated.

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## FARMERS RELIED UPON BY NATION IN FIFTH LOAN

Will Be Asked to Carry the Bulk of the Burden.

BY GLENN GRISWOLD.

The visit of L. H. Franklin of the treasury department to Chicago yesterday revealed plans that are being drafted to appeal to the American farmer in the fifth war loan campaign on the theory that he must carry the bulk of the burden, that of taking the last billions and putting over the subscriptions to the record.

The farmer knew nothing of the first loan, refused to listen to explanations of the second, but nibbled a little purely on patriotic grounds, participated rather grudgingly in the third, carried his share of the fourth like a soldier, and is expected to save the nation credit by taking billions of the fifth.

### Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers yesterday totaled 169, including 14 Torrens, and involving a total consideration of \$178,874. There were 139 in the city and 30 outside, as follows:

**City Transfers:**  
Rogers Park... 1 Calumet (outside)  
Lake View... 16 Cicero... 8  
Jefferson... 19 Evanston... 1  
Edison Park... 1 Leyden... 4  
South Town... 9 Lyons... 1  
Hyde Park... 25 North Trier... 1  
Lake... 21 Northfield... 1  
Calumet (city)... 5 Palatine... 1  
West Town... 46 Proviso... 4  
Stickney (city)... 1 Thornton... 1  
Bremen... 1 Wheeling... 1

In a division of their respective interests in several valuable apartment properties on the north side, Charlotte and Peter Reynolds divided

Interests. The Reynolds apartments of twenty-seven apartments of four, five, and six rooms in Addison street, 125 feet north of Broadway, lot 200x122 feet, north front, for an indicated consideration of \$94,000, also a half interest in the Pine Grove apartments at the south-west corner of Addison street and Pine Grove avenue, with eighteen apartments of four, five and six rooms, for an indicated consideration of \$94,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$44,000.

It occupies a lot 125x122 feet and has a gross annual rental of about \$16,000, while the Reynolds annual rental is about \$21,000. The buildings were erected about two years ago, and the transfer makes Mr. Hold the sole owner of the properties.

**Transfers Other Property.** In turn he conveyed to the Reynolds an undivided half interest in the Ayrshire building, containing twelve apartments of five, six and seven rooms, at 815-21 Lafayette parkway, lot 186x130 1/2 feet, north front, for an indicated consideration of \$98,000, subject to \$40,000. The building having a gross annual rental of \$14,400; also a half interest in the Windsor building at 926-28 Windsor avenue, lot 44x93 feet, for an indicated \$19,500, subject to \$12,000. There was also included the property in Indiana avenue 115 feet south of Sixty-first street, 41x175 feet, \$2,000 representing the value of the equity; also property in Vincennes and Cass street, lot 44x115 feet, for an indicated \$19,500, subject to \$12,000.

**Bank Sells Plots.** The Bank of West Pullman has conveyed to Ellen Anderson the property in Lakeside place, 647 feet east of Sheridan road, lot 60x108 feet, with flat improvements, for an indicated consideration of \$50,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$25,000.

**Record Made of the Acquisition.** The Adolph Gohl company, pickles, from Frank W. Sheppard of the property at the southeast corner of Belmont avenue and Herndon street, lot 58x125 feet, improved with a new three story and basement building, for an indicated consideration of \$25,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$12,000.

**Anna Helgren has conveyed to the State Bank of West Pullman the property in Kimbark avenue 210 feet north of Fifty-third street, lot 59x125 feet, west front, with flat improvements, for an indicated consideration of \$24,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$12,000.**

**Boys Vacant Land.** John A. Lundstrum, a builder, has purchased from J. Krohn the 100x125 feet, north front, vacant, in Balmain avenue 335 feet east of Clark street, for an indicated cash consideration of \$8,500.

**Clara Norton has acquired from Minnie Weinthrop the property at the southwest corner of Millard avenue and Thirteenth street, lot 25x125 feet, with flat improvements, consideration nominal, subject to an incumbrance of \$18,500, with 60 cents' worth of stamps on the deed.**

**8. Yendor & Co. have made a serial bond issue loan of \$44,000 seven years at 6 percent to Mayo Friedberg, secured by the thirty-six apartment building at 5331-45 Prairie avenue, lot 106x161 feet.**

**COFFEE PRICES.** NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—There was a moderate volume of business in the market for coffee futures today and a further improvement in prices owing to reports of continued weakness in Brazilian markets as a result of European buying.

Closing bids: Mar. 13.04; Apr. 13.05; May 13.06; June 13.07; July 13.08; Aug. 13.09; Sept. 13.10; Oct. 13.11; Nov. 13.12; Dec. 13.13; Jan. 13.14; Feb. 13.15; Mar. 13.16; Apr. 13.17; May 13.18; June 13.19; July 13.20; Aug. 13.21; Sept. 13.22; Oct. 13.23; Nov. 13.24; Dec. 13.25; Jan. 13.26; Feb. 13.27; Mar. 13.28; Apr. 13.29; May 13.30; June 13.31; July 13.32; Aug. 13.33; Sept. 13.34; Oct. 13.35; Nov. 13.36; Dec. 13.37; Jan. 13.38; Feb. 13.39; Mar. 13.40; Apr. 13.41; May 13.42; June 13.43; July 13.44; Aug. 13.45; Sept. 13.46; Oct. 13.47; Nov. 13.48; Dec. 13.49; Jan. 13.50; Feb. 13.51; Mar. 13.52; Apr. 13.53; May 13.54; June 13.55; July 13.56; Aug. 13.57; Sept. 13.58; Oct. 13.59; Nov. 13.60; Dec. 13.61; Jan. 13.62; Feb. 13.63; Mar. 13.64; Apr. 13.65; May 13.66; June 13.67; July 13.68; Aug. 13.69; Sept. 13.70; Oct. 13.71; Nov. 13.72; Dec. 13.73; Jan. 13.74; Feb. 13.75; Mar. 13.76; Apr. 13.77; May 13.78; June 13.79; July 13.80; Aug. 13.81; Sept. 13.82; Oct. 13.83; Nov. 13.84; Dec. 13.85; Jan. 13.86; 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# BARNES ASSERTS WHEAT PRICES NOT TO BE CUT

**Declares Overseas Supply  
Will Exhaust 1918  
Crop Surplus.**

New York, Jan. 29.—[Special.]—The government will not attempt to cut the price of wheat, and the flour men need not fear as to the outlook, according to a statement issued today by Julius Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration, who has been predicting that overseas supply would exhaust the 1918 crop surplus. This is the statement:

"There seems to be apprehension on the part of bakers, flour dealers and millers that the grain corporation as a government agency may at any time decide to resell the wheat taken from the grower under the guaranteed basis of the different markets, namely, \$1.25 Chicago, and resell this wheat at a lower price level, thus resulting in a decline in flour prices.

"Still Come to America. The basis on which this feeling exists seems to be an impression that the world price level of wheat as at present ruling is below the guaranteed price basis now made effective in America. Broadly speaking, this is not true. World buyers are still coming to America for current purchases of wheat and wheat flour, because ocean transportation considered with other conditions makes the American price level still more attractive to them than the markets of Argentina and Australia.

"Contrary also to the general impression, a careful survey of the probable demands which will fall on America for the balance of this crop year from all countries, from neutrals, from newly liberated peoples and the possibly imperative necessity for some food provisioning of Germany in the interest of maintaining a stable government for our own protection, will total such demands on America as will probably exhaust all of the 1918 crop surplus.

"It would be the height of folly to dispose of the American surplus under this condition at a loss to the national treasury and the official agencies of the food administration, making the wheat price effective, have in contemplation no such action whatever."

**Flour Trade Appraisals.**  
Mr. W. Quackenbush, secretary of the New York Flour Club, today disclosed that at a meeting of the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Flour clubs, held in this city on Jan. 14, the flour trade of the eastern seaboard after long negotiations asking for immediate assurance that it will receive the same protection on the flour it may hold as is now guaranteed to the farmer, miller and wheat handler against a decline in the price of wheat. Without this immediate assurance, the resolutions say, proper distribution of flour to serve consumers' interests would be seriously hampered as the situation is heavy.

**Barnes Makes Reply.**  
In reply to this request Mr. Barnes today addressed a letter to the flour trade, through the New York organizations, in which he says:

"I am at a loss to understand why there should be, in the trade and on the part of the public, any feeling that the present guaranteed price of wheat represents on this year's crop situation any inflation with a possible consequent decline, should that inflation be relieved. Entirely outside of any large program of relief shipments to enemy countries abroad, a careful survey of the requirements of the neutral countries, of the neutrals, and of the newly liberated peoples whom we are bound to help feed would indicate that every bushel of surplus from the wheat crop of 1918 will be required before the end of the harvest year.

"It would be the height of business folly, this being true, for the grain corporation to contemplate allowing to develop any such speculation as the resolutions of your club would seem to apprehend.

**Present Price Justified.**  
"For the present at least the 'world basis' would be justified by the American wheat prices, for there is a steady flow of purchases from America of wheat flour by buyers perfectly free to send their ships to other sources of supply should they desire other sources offer superior attractions for a buyer over the American price, plus the short ocean voyage saving from America."

"According to an official of the grain corporation, wheat holdings at present are about 150,000,000 bushels.

**TO TAKE NO PART.**  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The food administration will have no part in carrying out the government's guaranteed price for the 1918 and 1919 wheat and very probably will have passed out of existence before this year's crop is harvested, said a statement tonight by W. A. Glasgow, Jr., legal counsel for the administration. Mr. Glasgow was replying to contentions by some members of the senate that the bill sent to the senate and the government yesterday appropriating a billion and a quarter dollars to carry out the wheat price guarantee was an omnibus bill designed to continue the food administration in operation.

**CHICAGO'S FIGHT BILL.**  
Plans for reopening the wheat trade on the pre-war basis are being worked out by the wheat committee and the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade. The situation was gone over by the wheat committee and the Board of Trade yesterday. It was decided to have the wheat committee hear Joseph P. Griffin was chairman, go to Washington today and cooperate with President L. F. Gates, who is in charge of the wheat committee. It is believed that it is up to the government to do the bookkeeping and make good its guarantee to the farmer, while permitting the supply and demand in the open market to care for the consumer. The government can devise methods of settling with the farmer to suit its own interests. When that is arranged the exchanges will do the rest, with the government's sanction.

## CASH GRAIN NEWS

Hard winter wheat at Chicago sold at the basis figure, with very small offerings. At St. Louis red winter wheat was about 1¢ higher, with small offerings. Offerings of winter wheat in the leading markets are light. Local receipts, 52 cars. Demand for cash corn was rather inactive, due to limited receipts. A few cars early sold at 16¢ advance, which was set later, and the market closed weak. Outside markets were strong. At St. Louis, high grade, Kansas City 16¢ higher, Omaha 26¢ higher, Peoria 26¢ higher, and Milwaukee 26¢ higher. Cash grain prices in leading markets:

**WHEAT.**

| No. 1 red | Chicago  | Kas. City | St. Louis |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| No. 2 red | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2  |
| No. 3 red | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2  |
| No. 4 red | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2  |

**CORN.**

| No. 3 mix   | Chicago  | Omaha    | Peoria   |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |

**BARLEY.**

| No. 3 mix   | Chicago  | Omaha    | Peoria   |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |

**OATS.**

| No. 3 mix   | Chicago  | Omaha    | Peoria   |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |

**RYE, BARLEY, AND FLAX.**

| No. 3 mix   | Chicago  | Omaha    | Peoria   |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| No. 3 mix <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> <td>1.27 1/2</td> | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |

**GRAINS IN ALL  
MARKETS.**

| Jan. 29 | Jan. 30  | Jan. 31  |          |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat   | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| Corn    | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| Barley  | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| Oats    | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |

**GRAIN RECEIPTS.**

| Wheat    | Corn     | Barley   | Oats     |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2 |

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.**

| Prime steers | Good to choice | Common to medium |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |

**CATTLE.**

| Prime steers | Good to choice | Common to medium |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |

**HOGS.**

| Prime steers | Good to choice | Common to medium |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

| Prime steers | Good to choice | Common to medium |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |
| 1.27 1/2     | 1.27 1/2       | 1.27 1/2         |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |

**RECEIPTS AT SEVEN MARKETS.**

| Chicago  | St. Louis | Peoria   |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |
| 1.27 1/2 | 1.27 1/2  | 1.27 1/2 |











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 well improved.  
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 14 Nollinz Block  
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near Chicago; fair  
112 Lincolnway

A dark, vertical, rectangular object, possibly a book or folder, standing upright. The image is very dark and blurry, with the object appearing as a solid black shape against a lighter background.



25

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| French & French, Rosewood | ..... 165   |
| Udman Schaal, Oak case    | ..... 185   |
| Decker Bros., fine tone   | ..... 145   |
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| Case & Sons, Walnut       | ..... 165   |
| Tolson & Hamlin           | ..... 160   |
| Conover, Schaal           | ..... 165   |
| Case & Sons, Walnut       | ..... 165   |
| Case & Sons, Mahogany     | ..... 275   |
| Case & Sons, Mahogany     | ..... 275   |
| Steinway, fine tone       | ..... 250   |

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| Uprights, your choice  | ..... \$ 375 |
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| Uprights, your choice  | ..... 375    |
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325 TAKES BEAUTIFUL KIMBALL PLAY.

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